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THE WIND UP.

Completion of the Democratic Ticket.

Hendricks for Vice President.

Whether He Will Accept or Not.

HOW THE TICKET IS RECEIVED

Dissatisfied Democrats Decidedly Decline the Dose.

REASSEMBLING OF THE CONVENTION—CONGRATULATORY TELEGRAMS.

ST. LOUIS, June 29.—The convention was called to order at 10:20. The interest had evidently greatly abated, and many delegates had left their alternates. The galleries contained but few spectators. A prayer was offered by the Methodist Episcopal Bishop, Robertson.

The Chair announced several telegrams, which were read. One from Sedalia, Missouri, saying: "Fired one Hundred guns for Tilden, and hopes for Hendricks as Vice President." Another from Cincinnati's Mayor and others approving; one from Jackson, Mississippi, pledging the State to the ticket; also one from Mount Vernon, Illinois, saying "the nomination of Tilden is received with great enthusiasm." Many others of similar character indorsing the platform and candidate elicited great interest.

THE VICE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION—HENDRICKS UNANIMOUSLY CHOSEN.

The Chair announced that the next business was the nomination of a candidate for Vice President. When Indiana was called for its nomination, the State was greeted with much enthusiasm. Indiana failing to present a candidate, some one from his seat in the Illinois delegation nominated Governor Hendricks.

Mr. McDonald, of Indiana—Mr. Chairman, whenever we find ourselves brought face to face with a great responsibility, I know no means of saving it except we take council by our judgment and by our consciences. The mission of the delegation from Indiana in this convention, so far at least as the name of Governor Hendricks is concerned, was ended yesterday when we had struggled from the time that the canvass opened in this city, until it closed last evening, to place him before the country for the office which, as much as any man in all this broad land, he was qualified to fill. The convention saw proper to decide otherwise, and so far as that decision is concerned, we bow to the will of the majority. The Democracy of Indiana has never yet suffered its flag to trail in the dust, has never lowered its standard to the common enemy. Whether we shall be able to comply with the wishes of this large and most respectable assemblage of Democrats in what we may be able to do in our State in the coming election, is one of the questions of the future. We have already stated that the mission of the delegation of Indiana so far as the name of Governor Hendricks is concerned ended on yesterday evening. We have no authority to say to this convention that if it sees proper to place his name upon the ticket he will accept it. Therefore we do not propose to place ourselves in the position upon that subject. When we say that, Mr. President, we do not say it because the office of Vice President is beneath him. It has been held by more most distinguished, more known to history and to the patriotism has illustrated some of the brightest pages of the history of our own party. For myself, Mr. President, I could only say that upon this question in connection I must take the responsibility. [Loud and prolonged cheering and cries of "Hendricks" drowned all efforts on the part of the speaker to conclude his sentence.]

Mr. Woodson, of Missouri—Mr. President, I feel extremely gratified on this occasion that we are told by the delegate from Indiana that the responsibility of placing Governor Hendricks in nomination for the second office in the gift of the American people has devolved upon this convention. [Cheers]. The State which I have the honor to represent instructed me as the representative of this great State to say that Missouri is a unit, and we believe the entire Democratic party of America will be a unit in support of Tilden and Hendricks. [Cheers] Governor Hendricks has no truer friend from his own native State or one who was willing to stand by him more than I am. When his name was placed in nomination for the first office within the gift of this convention—for I conceive that these offices are within the gift of this convention—I stood by him. But, gentlemen, if I was disappointed in the realization of my expectation, I feel it in my heart to wait, for I this morning feel that I can rejoice when I remember that the distinguished reformer, the profound statesman, the honest man, Samuel J. Tilden, has been nominated by this convention. [Applause.] And now, gentlemen, let me say this: Place Samuel J. Tilden upon the ticket first, Thomas A. Hendricks next [Applause], and then inscribe upon your banner under those names, retrenchment and reform, honest administration, and from Maine to California our flag will float in triumph in November next. [Applause.] I second the nomination of Governor Hendricks. [Applause.]

Mr. Wallace, of Pennsylvania—The Pennsylvania delegation, in obedience to the willingness of Indiana that this convention take the responsibility of nominating Mr. Hendricks, give their support to that gentleman. [Applause, and loud cries for Kelly.] He proceeded to the platform amid cheers, and said there was no man here who worked more strenuously than himself against the nomination of Tilden, because it was his earnest belief that the Democratic party could not carry the election with an Empire candidate. The convention had decided otherwise, and he bowed to its decision, and none would work harder than he for the election of the ticket. He expressed his great admiration for Hendricks and confidence in his high and pure character. He counselled the burial of all personal opinions and concentrated effort for common victory. He proceeded with some comments on the necessity for a change in the national administration through Democratic success, and was frequently greeted with applause.

Mr. Hannas, of Indiana—Mr. President and gentlemen of the convention: I thank you for the expression of kindness towards Indiana, and I have reason to say that in the great contest that has been made here, Indiana has nothing more here than what you would have expected her to do; but I take this occasion to say to the convention and especially to our brethren of New York, that although this contest has been hard and bitter, Indiana says to you that the tomahawk is now buried, to rest forever. [Cheers.] Two among the greatest of all American citizens have been placed in nomination by this convention. They are true and tried captains in the service. Let the old guard of Democracy now go to the front once more. This is a fight for constitutional government and reform. We take the standard in Indiana; for our part of it we raise up to-day higher than Presidents, than so high that it may be seen by all the States and received by all the people of the States, that like the serpent of brass which Moses set up it may give life and hope and resolution to all who look on it throughout this country. The wilderness of Shiraz and the bitter waters of Marah have long been our portion, but we go now to the land of Elam. [Laughter and applause] where are the promised twelve wells of water and beneath their score and ten palm trees we will spread at last the feast of our rejoicing and our resolution. [Cheers.]

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Mr. Miller, of Nebraska, offered a resolution recommending to all future Democratic conventions not to adopt the two-thirds rule. [Cries of "no" and "yes."]

The Chair said the resolution was not in order now, as the next business was to call the roll of States for the National Committee. Upon the call of the States the following gentlemen were named as the Democratic National Executive Committee for the ensuing campaign: Alabama, Walter L. Bragg; Arkansas, John J. Sumner; California, F. McCopen; Colorado, B. M. Hughes; Connecticut, William H. Barnum; Delaware, Robinson Hickman; Florida, General McCall; Georgia, George Barney; Illinois, William C. Gardy; Indiana, Thomas Folin; Iowa, M. M. Ham; Kansas, J. E. Eaton; Kentucky, H. D. McHenry; Louisiana, B. T. Jones; Maine, Edmund Wilson; Missouri, John N. Priest; Maryland, O. Porsey; Massachusetts, F. Prince; Michigan, E. Tarnter; Oregon, ex-Governor John Whittaker; Nevada, Robert P. Keating; Nebraska, General Gantt; Minnesota, W. L. Lockran; New York, Abraham L. Hewit; Virginia, Robert A. Coghill; New Hampshire, A. W. Sullaway; Rhode Island, Nicholas Van Slack; Tennessee, W. B. Bates; South Carolina, James H. Ryan; Mississippi, Thad. Barksdale; Vermont, B. B. Smaller; New Jersey, Miles Ross; Ohio, John G. Mossom; Pennsylvania, William S. Scott, Wisconsin; William F. Vilas; West Virginia, Alexander Campbell; Texas, F. S. Stockdale.

ADJOURNMENT TILL THIS AFTERNOON.

After the transaction of some routine business of minor importance, including the appointment of a committee to inform the nominees of their nomination, Mr. Wesber, of Michigan, offered a resolution recommending to future National Democratic Conventions to abolish the two-thirds rule as unjust and that the States be requested to instruct their future delegates on this question, and that attention be called to this suggestion for the next convention.

Mr. Taylor, of Leavenworth, briefly opposed the resolution and moved to table it. The vote was taken by States on this and resulted in 359 yeas and 379 nays; so it was not tabled.

Mr. Wallace asked a division of the question, omitting on the first vote the latter half requesting the States to instruct their delegations in the matter. This was upon this latter proposition, but not for instructions from this convention to its successor. The convention refused to divide the question, and the resolution was adopted in whole.

WINDING UP BUSINESS.

Mr. McMichael's resolution, pledging the individual and united support of the nominees was adopted.

A resolution of thanks was moved to President McClernand for his able and impartial conduct as President of the convention. Adopted, with a few dissenting votes.

Mr. Murphy, of New York, offered a resolution tendering the thanks of the convention to the Committee on Reception and the citizens of St. Louis, for their generous liberality to the members of the convention. Adopted.

Mr. Miller, of Nebraska, offered a resolution of thanks to Mr. Mac Burney, assistant Secretary. [Applause.] Adopted.

Mr. Riley, of Pennsylvania, moved thanks to the Directors of the St. Louis Board of Exchange for the use of their splendid hall for the convention. Adopted.

Mr. Kernan said he was directed by the New York delegation to present to the St. Louis Local Convention a portrait of Tilden, which had been hung back of the President's chair, in token of their appreciation of the attention and hospitality of the citizens.

At half-past twelve o'clock, on motion of Mr. Williams, of Indiana, the convention adjourned *sine die*.

PRESTON'S SPEECH AFTER ADJOURNMENT.

After adjournment, in answer to loud calls, Mr. Preston, of Kentucky, addressed the audience, referring to the united action of all sections of the Union, in the selection of candidates to head the efforts to wrench power from the Republican party. Blaine and Morton virtually ignored the fight for justice. Tilden and Hendricks had. The South and North stand united for the platform of honest money, and denunciation of corrupt practices. The Democracy have never given a pledge they failed to keep. They were expelled from power when Americans lost their reason, and they returned when they recovered it. He urged the party to adhere firmly to principles and not to yield to local influences, and predicted victory to the Democracy in November.

At the conclusion of Mr. Preston's speech the audience quietly dispersed.

WILL HENDRICKS ACCEPT?

INDIANAPOLIS, June 29.—Governor Hendricks having positively declined to be a candidate for Vice President in repeated telegrams to his friends last night, he will not consider the subject of the acceptance of the nomination made to-day, until the return of the Indiana delegation from the convention.

CANDIDATES AND PLATFORM.

Their Reception by the Press and Public.

DAMNED WITH FAINT PRAISE.

NEW YORK, June 29.—The *Express* (Democratic) speaking of the nomination of Tilden, says: "In this State, when he could help it, he allowed no anti-Tilden men to go to the State Convention or to the National Convention, and therefore his following at St. Louis did not, in our judgment, fairly represent the Democratic sentiment of the Empire State. We have given the freest possible expression to our views, and have nothing to take back, as to the policy of the nomination. We shall support the Democratic flag with the Democratic platform and Democratic nominations. Others may follow the man, the organization and the machine. It is not a good sign, in our eyes, when the Republicans rejoice over or contribute to make a Democratic nomination. We shall hope for the best and work for the best, not permitting the disappointment to cause us one hair breadth in the discharge of a great public duty. If the Democratic party wins, it must be upon the platform of principles and, perhaps what is of more immediate importance, upon the candidate has already made: that he is mingled out less for himself than the good fortune which has made him the personification of reform."

INCONGRUITY OF THE ELEMENTS.

NEW YORK, June 29.—The *Evening Post*, speaking of the St. Louis candidate and platform, says: "The vital plank for the present is the financial plank, and in the Democratic platform it is poor stock indeed. We have directed attention to Republican weakness in this respect, but if the Cincinnati Convention did not take a step backward. This the St. Louis Convention has done. Such a hard money man as Tilden must rather feel mortified that he is compelled to stand upon such a soft piece of timber. In giving a candidate to the East and in not giving the West the platform without qualification, the party stands as if Ohio and Indiana were irretrievable lost in October.

TRIUMPH OF THE MONEY POWER.

MEMPHIS, June 29.—The *Avalanche*, independent and anti-Tilden, regards his nomination as a triumph of the money power of the East over the West and South.

At the commencement of Williams College, last Thursday, at the request of Rev. Dr. Prime that he would tell where "Thanatopsis" was written, as it was a tradition that he wrote it when a student in Williams College, William Cullen Bryant said that, entering Williams in the sophomore class, in 1811, he left it in May, 1812, intending to go to Yale, but as his father's means did not permit of that, he returned to his home in Cummington, his native place, and there, one afternoon, after wandering through the woods of that region, he rested beneath a group of majestic forest trees, and wrote the poem of "Thanatopsis," being then in his eighteenth year. This statement removes one of the cherished traditions of Williams.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29, 1876.

Passage of the Naval Appropriation Bill.

Both Houses having agreed to the conference report on the Naval Appropriation bill, it now only requires the signature of the President to become a law. This bill contained no new legislation affecting the organization of the navy. The Senate agreed to a reduction of over $1,500,000. The President will undoubtedly sign the bill and the navy yards will not be obliged to suspend operations, nor will the naval establishment be embarrassed.

Progress of the Appropriations.

Four appropriation bills have now been passed by both Houses, the Pension, Fortification, Deficiency and Naval bills. The first three are laws. All the other bills except the Sundry Civil and the River and Harbor bills are in committees of conference, with not much present prospect of an agreement. The conference on the Postoffice bill had a long and bitter session to-day, and failing to reach an agreement or any prospect of one reported to their respective Houses and asked for a new committee. A demand was made of Mr. Holman to state explicitly the exact points of difference, the object being to give the House an opportunity to recede from its position; but Mr. Holman declined on the ground that it would be exposing the secrets of the committee. A new committee was finally ordered with Mr. Holman again at its head.

The Joint Resolution for Temporary Appropriations.

This was scarcely done when a message from the Senate announced the passage by that body of the joint resolution to provide temporarily for the ordinary and necessary expenses of the Government, the one recommended by the President a few days ago. The Senate passing this without a dissenting voice indicates that they have not the least hope of passing the regular bills within the time left. In the House the joint resolution was referred to the Committee on Appropriations. A prominent member of that committee stated this evening that they would no doubt adopt some temporary expedient in order that they may give further consideration to the differences in the appropriation bills. But he doubted whether they would adopt the resolution of the Senate because they can not concede to the Senate the right of the House to originate an appropriation bill under any circumstances. If they agree to recommend any temporary measure they will report their own bill and send it to the Senate. It must be admitted, however, that the latter has by its own action to-day thrown the burden of expressing public business on the House of Representatives. It has offered the temporary expedient which the House might have originated and if the latter refuses to accede they must bear the responsibility.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30, 1876.

Appointment of Postal Examiner.

The Postmaster at Pittsburgh has been notified to cut down the expenditures for salaries at his office to $43,000. This is to meet the reduced appropriations. He can reduce in clerical force or in salaries so that the expenditures are kept within this aggregate. The Wheeling office is reduced to $8,000 and Harrisburg to $9,600.

Sub-Committee to Take Up the Railway Discriminations.

The Committee on Commerce to-day practically decided to assign the investigation of discrimination in freight charges to a sub-committee, with permission to take testimony during the adjournment. This will afford a summer's cruise for the Democratic reformers.

Secretary Cameron to Take Treasury Portfolio.

Secretary Cameron was to-day designated by the President to assume the duties of secretary of the Treasury until Mr. Morrill can take charge. It is intimated that should the deadlock on the appropriations continue to occupy the attention of Senator Morrill to such an extent that he should think best to decline the Secretaryship of the Treasury, Secretary Cameron will be permanently transferred to that post.

The Appropriations Extended—State of the Deadlock.

The opportunity to extricate themselves from the responsibility of stopping the wheels of the Government was eagerly seized by the Democrats of the House today by adopting the Senate amendments to their joint resolution continuing the current appropriations where no unexpended balances exist. The bill was immediately sent to the President for his signature. In view of this action, all orders that have been sent out directing a suspension of business on account of this contingency, have been countermanded; but from present indications the prospect of reconciling the differences within ten days is not very large.

The Centennial Celebration—The House Does Not Attend.

The House to-day, at the suggestion of the Centennial Committee, tabled the resolution providing for a session of Congress at Independence Hall in Philadelphia, on July 4th, owing to the condition of the public business and constitutional question as to the power of Congress to hold its sessions elsewhere than in the city of Washington. The House, however, cordially accepted the invitation to participate in the ceremonies in Independence Square on the 4th. But it is doubtful whether many members will attend, as the House accepted the invitation solely as a compliment.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2, 1876.

Mr. Morrill to Qualify as Secretary of the Treasury To-day.

It is stated to-night, in a quarter entitled to confidence, that Senator Morrill will to-morrow qualify as Secretary of the Treasury.

The Financial Question.

The Committee on Banking and Currency have had some informal talk upon the financial question. It has been agreed that the passage of a bill for the repeal of the resumption provision of the act of 1875 would be advisable, in order to harmonize the views of the majority in the House of Representatives with the position assumed by the Democratic party on this question in the platform agreed upon at St. Louis. There is a disposition, however, not to allow debate, as the committee fear the hard money branch of the party may again disseminate dividing and defeating doubt defeat.

The Blaine Investigation.

The House sub-Committee on the Judiciary propose to continue their investigation of Mr. Blaine's railroad transactions on the 10th. The committee say that if they cannot take all the testimony before the adjournment, they will obtain leave to sit during the recess.

The Postal Appropriations.

The conference on the Postoffice bill has agreed upon a report, but it is doubtful whether either House will agree to it without a discussion, and perhaps the whole report will be sent back. The Senate will oppose the concession on the postal reduction of ten per cent. on mail transportation, as it will affect the fast mail trains, while the House will oppose the section in relation to third-class matter, because it is practically Mr. Hamlin's clause of last session; and Mr. Randall says it will be the benefit of the express companies. Mr. Randall will, therefore, most earnestly oppose it, and will insist upon a quorum before the report shall be acted on, and a quorum is also expected in the House. The Postal Service Crippled by Reduced Appropriations.

In commenting upon the postal appropriations, the postoffice officials say that they can run the business on half what they have been getting, but that their service will afford but half the facilities. They can give the people a mail twice a week instead of daily, and can use one half of the force in distributing, mailing the time. The amount for clerk hire is $320,000 less than the estimate, and notifications have been sent to all the principal postoffices of the extent to which they will have to cut down expenses in this line to meet the decreased amount. The provision in the Postoffice appropriation bill that no stamped envelopes or newspaper wrappers shall be sold by the Postoffice Department at less than the cost, including all salaries, clerk hire and other expenses connected therewith, it is stated at the Postoffice Department will practically supersede the use of these envelopes. For some years the envelope manufacturers have been making efforts to have the stamped envelopes sold by the Government put up to such a price that they could compete. This will be the effect of the words, "and other expenses connected therewith." They state that the question of transportation would be one item hitherto covered in the ordinary manner of postal supplies, and that other expenses may turn up, all of which will add to the cost and consequently increase the price. At present the department realizes a profit of about $35,000 a year on stamped envelopes.

National traits. "Please do not handle" is the Swiss request at the Centennial Exhibition. "Ne touchez pas, s'il vous plait," bows the Frenchman; "Visitors must not touch," says John Bull firmly; "Hands off," growls the Yankee.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 29, 1876.

SENATE.

A number of pension bills being passed, the House bill for the issue of coin and the substitute therefor proposed by the Senate Committee on Finance were taken up. After a short discussion, the whole subject was recommitted to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. SARGENT, from the Conference Committee on the Naval Appropriation bill, made a report that the committee had agreed upon a bill, and in explanation of the report said that the House conferees had accepted the amount of the Senate in regard to the employment of force in navy yards. In regard to the amount appropriated for the navy it was believed a considerable reduction in the amount could be made by furloughing various officers now on active duty, and the Senate committee had agreed to try this and had therefore accepted the sum appropriated by the House. In regard to the other amendments the House had met the Senate half way. The report was agreed to.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the joint resolution recently submitted by the President to provide for defraying the temporary, ordinary and necessary expenses of the public service, by extending the appropriation bills for the present fiscal year into the next, with an amendment providing that in no case shall such appropriations be continued for a longer period than thirty days. The amendment was agreed to and the resolution passed.

Mr. THURMAN, at his own request, was excused from service on the Conference Committee on the Army Appropriation bill, and Mr. Gordon was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Mr. CONKLING called up the Senate bill to punish counterfeiting of trade-marks of goods and the sale or dealing in counterfeit trade-marks on goods. Several amendments heretofore reported by the Judiciary Committee were agreed to and the bill passed.

Mr. INGALLS called up the House bill to declare forfeited to the United States certain lands granted to the State of Kansas in aid of the construction of railroads by the act of March 3, 1863. Passed.

Mr. WEST, from the Conference Committee on the Postoffice Appropriation bill, reported that the committees had been unable to agree and moved that a new conference asked for by the House of Representatives be granted. Mr. West entered upon an explanation of the differences between the House and Senate Committees, pending discussion upon which the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Geneva Award bill. A message was received from the Senate informing the House that the Senate had agreed to the report of the Senate Committee on the Naval Appropriation bill.

Mr. HOLMAN, from the Committee of Conference on the Postoffice Appropriation bill, made a report in favor of the House concurring in some of the Senate amendments and of the Senate receding from others of its amendments. The report of the committee was agreed to and the bill now goes to the President for his signature.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Geneva Award bill. After speeches by Messrs. Lynde and Frye, the Senate joint resolution making temporary provision for the ordinary expenses of the Government until the passage of the regular appropriation bills was, on motion of Mr. Randall, referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

The Speaker *pro tem.* laid before the House the memorial of the National Board of Trade, in session at New York, that silver coin should not be made a legal tender for any sum beyond five dollars. Referred.

The House took a recess till eight o'clock, the evening session to be held for debate on the Geneva Award bill.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30, 1876.

SENATE.

The CHAIR appointed as a new Conference Committee on the Postoffice Appropriation bill Messrs. West, Hamlin and Maxey.

Mr. ANTHONY introduced a bill authorizing the Congressional Printer to continue the work required by law in advance of the regular appropriation for a period of sixty days. Passed.

Mr. EDMUNDS called up the House bill to amend the Revised Statutes, providing a penalty for mailing obscene books and other matters therein contained, and prohibiting lotteries, circulars, &c., passing through the mails. After discussion the bill passed.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Conference Committee on the Legislative, Executive and Judiciary bill, reported that the committee had been unable to agree. He moved that the Senate insist on its amendments to the bill and ask for a new conference.

Pending the discussion, the CHAIR laid before the Senate the joint resolution which had passed the House this morning in regard to defraying the unexpended balances for a period not to exceed ten days, and it was referred to the Committee on Appropriations. A recess was taken till ten o'clock, to allow the conference committees on the appropriation bills an opportunity to perfect these measures. The Republican Senators, except those on the conference committees, shortly afterward went into caucus.

Upon reassembling Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the bill passed by the House this morning to continue the unexpended balances to provide temporarily for the expenses of the Government for a period not to exceed ten days, and moved that, second the bill was amended and agreed to as follows:

An act to provide temporarily for the expenditures of the Government.

Be it enacted, That for a period not exceeding ten days from and after the 30th of June, 1876, unless regular appropriations shall have been previously made for the service of the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1877, it shall be lawful to use for the necessary service of the Government any unexpended balance which may exist of the appropriations made for the service of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876; and in case no sufficient balance remains at the conclusion of the session of the Forty-fourth Congress, to the credit of the appropriation, the necessary amount is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated; and no greater amount shall be expended under this act than such proportional sum of the appropriation for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1876, as may be due to the hours of the said fiscal year; and such expenditures shall be only for the necessary operations of the Government under the several heads of appropriation, and under this act shall be charged and deducted from the appropriations for like service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877.

Mr. HAMLIN moved that the new Conference Committee on the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill Messrs. Morrill, Windom and Withers.

The amendments of the House to the bill providing for the imprisonment and transfer of United States prisoners was agreed to and the bill passed.

The amendment of the House to the bill to authorize the Congressional Printer to continue public printing, fixing the time at ten instead of sixty days, was agreed to and bill passed.

The Senate then took up the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill and Mr. WINDOM, in charge of the bill, moved that the amount appropriated by the bill as it came from the House was $15,256,731. To this the Senate committee had added $4,684,603, making the total appropriation $19,941,334. The bill for the current fiscal year appropriated $29,459,853. He then explained the various items of increase, among them the following: $60,000 for the impeachment trial of General Belknap; $612,000 additional for public printing; $500,000 for the general expenses of the District of Columbia; $1,000,000 additional for the mints and assay offices; $1,150,000 additional for public buildings throughout the country; $730,600 for navy yards; $167,000 for the Rock Island arsenal; $100,000 additional for the signal service; $139,000 for the Capitol buildings and grounds and $187,500 for surveying public lands. The amendment appropriating $50,000 to defray the expenses of the Senate in the Belknap impeachment case was agreed to and the Senate took a recess until half-past seven in the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

Upon reassembling the consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was resumed, and the amendments proposed by the Committee on Appropriations were agreed to, including one striking out of the House bill the clause appropriating $20,000 to pay for reporting the testimony before several committees of the House of Representatives of the present session.

An amendment recommended was recommended by the committee were agreed to, and the bill, having been considered in Committee of the Whole, was reported to the Senate and the amendments made in Committee of the Whole concurred in.

Mr. WINDOM submitted an amendment continuing the unexpended balance of the appropriation of $8,000 to pay the expenses of the United States Commissioner to the International Penitentiary Congress, which meets this year. The amendment was opposed by Mr. Bogy and favored by Messrs. Hamlin, Morrill, of Maine, and Frelinghuysen. The yeas and nays being called the vote resulted as follows: yeas 23, nays 12. There being no quorum the Senate at ten minutes past eleven adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A House bill allowing the use of the unexpended balances for ten days of the next fiscal year was introduced and passed.

Mr. McCRARY, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported back the Senate bill providing for the imprisonment and transfer of United States prisoners. Passed.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the Geneva Award bill. After a speech by Mr. Frye, the matter went over for the present.

The SPEAKER presented an invitation from Joseph R. Hawley, President of the United States Centennial Commission, requesting the attendance of the House at the national commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of American independence, in Independence Square, Philadelphia, July 4th, 1876. Referred to the Committee on Centennial.

On motion of Mr. SINGLETON, of the Committee on Appropriations, the Senate bill to allow the public printing to be carried on without further appropriation for sixty days, was taken up, amended by fixing the limit at ten days and passed.

Mr. SINGLETON made a report on the petition of the employees in the Government printing offices, asking twenty days furlough, without deduction of pay, to attend the Centennial celebration. He reported a bill for that purpose, giving twenty days furlough to the employees, whenever their services can be spared.

Mr. BANKS offered an amendment giving the same privilege for one week, exclusive of their furloughs, to the employees of all other executive departments.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to amend Mr. Bank's amendment by including all persons in the employ of the Government. The amendments were agreed to, and the bill passed.

Mr. BANKS, from the Committee on Centennial Celebration, made an adverse report on the proposition that the two Houses of Congress will meet in joint convention in Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, on the 4th of July, at nine A. M., for the purpose of passing appropriate resolutions commemorative of the great event which in that same hall one hundred years ago brought the nation into being. The previous question was seconded—113 to 23—and then the joint resolution was agreed to without a division.

The SPEAKER *pro tem.* appointed as the committee to represent the House in the celebration by the Association of the Oldest Inhabitants of the District of Columbia, on Tuesday next, Messrs. Lucken, Hurlbut, Culberson, Lane, Cutler, Seelye, Townsend (N. Y.), O'Brien, Robbins (N. C.), Whitthorne, Hale, Oliver and Garfield.

Mr. NEAL, from the Conference Committee on the bill to regulate the assessment and collection of taxes in the District of Columbia, reported that the Committee of Conference on that bill had come to an agreement, the House receding from its disagreement to the Senate amendment, and agreeing thereto with various minor amendments. He explained that the bill as originally passed made a difference in the rate of taxation in Georgetown and in the county, while now the bill makes the rates of taxation equal throughout the District. The report was adopted.

Mr. RANDALL offered a resolution declaring that when the House adjourns to-day it be to meet on Wednesday next, for the session to be held at Philadelphia on the 4th of July.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to amend by fixing the hour for adjournment on Monday, at 1 o'clock, on which amendment the yeas and nays were taken, and resulted—yeas 49, nays 77. No quorum voting. The House then, at 5:40 o'clock, adjourned till Monday.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Eastern Question.

THE SULTAN CONTEMPLATES ABDICATION —DESPERATE RESOLUTIONS OF THE TURKS.

LONDON, June 30.—The *Times'* correspondent says that the new Sultan is overwhelmed with the difficulties of his position, and contemplates abdicating in favor of his younger brother. The Turkish Government has formed desperate resolutions of enlisting eighty thousand Boshibazouks, with the view to prevent the spread of the insurrection by the constant menance of a general massacre of Christians. The children of General Ignatieff, the Russian Ambassador, have been sent to Odessa, and the wives of the Secretaries of the Embassy have been taken to a place of safety. The affairs of affairs becomes more serious daily.

PRINCE MILAN'S POSITION.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 30.—The representative of Russia at Belgrade, acting on the direct order of the Emperor has, to the last moment, done everything in his power to prevent Prince Milan from declaring the Turkish territory. The Prince, however, declared that being urged by the people, he could not remain a passive spectator of the cruelties committed by the Turks in Bosnia and their violation of Servian territory. Had the Porte accepted the suggestion of appointing him Viceroy of Bosnia on condition of his renouncing all other princely sovereignity, the Prince believed that the insurrection and consequent threatening aspect of affairs would have been avoided. The Porte refused to have anything with Servia and he was compelled to yield to the public feeling of the country and must act accordingly.

ALLIANCE OF SERVIA AND MONTENEGRO.

VIENNA, June 30.—Advices from Cettinje announce positively that a treaty of alliance has been regularly ratified between Servia and Montenegro, and has been in existence for the past fortnight.

BUCHAREST, June 30.—The Roumanis has made representations to the guaranteeing Powers in reference to intended operations of the Turkish flotilla on the Danube.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 1.—A dispatch from Widdin, a strongly fortified town in Bulgaria, on the Danube, near the Servian frontier, reports that the Servians have exchanged shots at the Turkish frontier guards. The dispatch also states that the Servian Commissioners to inquire into the recent alleged violations on the frontier left Widdin suddenly.

The Porte has received a letter from Servia announcing that M. Cristia's diplomatic mission has been countermanded.

MONTENEGRO'S NEUTRALITY GUARANTEED.

LONDON, July 1.—The *Telegraph's* Berlin special says that the Prince of Montenegro has solemnly engaged himself to remain neutral in the Servo-Turkish troubles.

A PROCLAMATION FROM PRINCE MILAN.

A special dispatch from Vienna to the *Standard* says: "Prince Milan in his proclamation says: Turkey has persistently refused to satisfying Bosnia and by threatening Servia. We enter Bosnia in the cause of humanity and nationality, and to re-establish peace without offending Turkey's dignity. The proclamation mentions Austria thankfully for her efforts to protect the Christians."

THE BRITISH CABINET AND THE EASTERN QUESTION.

EDINBURGH, July 1.—The *Scotsman's* London correspondent in a dispatch to that paper says: "I am able to confirm the rumor that there has been differences of opinion in the Cabinet on the Eastern question. Lord Derby more than once found himself opposed the views of several of his colleagues."

THE SERVIAN REPRESENTATIVE AT CONSTANTINOPLE RECALLED.

BELGRADE, July 1.—M. Magazinowich, the Servian representative at Constantinople, was recalled to-day.

It is believed here that Servian troops will commence hostilities by crossing the frontier to-morrow.

CIRCULAR FROM TURKEY TO THE POWERS —THE SERVIAN MANIFESTO.

VIENNA, July 1.—Several of the evening journals here state that Turkey is about to issue a circular to the Great Powers, throwing the entire responsibility of war upon Servia, and declaring Prince Milan a rebel because he acceded from the union of vassals. The following is an authorized extract from the Servian manifesto. It commences by describing the insupportable condition in which Servia has been placed since the outbreak of the insurrection, and continues: "Servia has done nothing whatever to hinder the work of pacification, while on the other hand Turkey has surrounded Servia with a belt of iron. It is impossible, therefore, to remain longer within the bounds of moderation, and the Porte is responsible for any eventual bloodshed. The Ministers being unable to fulfill the duties imposed upon them, and further provoking the Servians, we shall not hereafter receive mileage while traveling on official duty, but necessary traveling expenses only.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BOUTWELL submitted an amendment appropriating $2,500 to pay the expenses of the investigation of the late election in Mississippi. Agreed to.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Conference Committee on the bill to regulate the assessment and collection of taxes in the District of Columbia, made a report, which was agreed to.

Messrs. Windom, Logan and Caperton were appointed members of the new Conference Committee on the Indian Appropriation bill.

The CHAIR laid before the Senate a message from the President, returning to the Senate without his approval the bill to amend Chapter 166 of the laws of the second session of the Forty-third Congress in regard to the payment of the Commissioners on the Fox and Wisconsin rivers improvement. Laid on the table.

The CHAIR also laid before the Senate a communication from the United States Centennial Commission, inviting the Senate to be present at the ceremonies in Philadelphia on the Fourth of July. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed. Also a memorial from the National Board of Trade, in session in New York city, praying that silver coin shall not be made a legal tender for a larger sum than five dollars. Referred to the Committee on Finance. The Senate then resumed consideration of the resolution to pay P. B. S. Pinchback the compensation and mileage of a Senator from March 4, 1873, until his contest was terminated by the Senate.

Mr. BAYARD took the floor, but before proceeding with his remarks yielded to Mr. SARGENT, upon whose motion the Senate went into executive session, and, when the doors were reopened at 5:45, the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. KERR, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the Senate bill exempting vessels engaged in navigating the Mississippi river and its tributaries above the port of New Orleans from entries and clearances. Passed.

Mr. RANDALL, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill authorizing the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to purchase such supplies as are required for the immediate use of Indian tribes to an extent not exceeding $150,000 until the regular appropriation bill shall have passed. Passed.

Mr. RANDALL reported that the conferees on the Legislative Appropriation bill had been unable to agree, and asked for another conference.

After a long debate the report was agreed to, and a new Conference Committee appointed, consisting of Messrs. Randall, Singleton and Foster.

Mr. HOPKINS, from the Committee on Centennial Celebration, reported a joint resolution providing that the two Houses of Congress will meet in joint convention in Independence Hall, in Philadelphia, on the 4th of July, at nine A. M., for the purpose of passing appropriate resolutions commemorative of the great event which in that same hall one hundred years ago brought the nation into being. The previous question was seconded—113 to 23—and then the joint resolution was agreed to without a division.

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Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1876.

THE national debt was reduced thirty millions during the year ending June 30. This is a sufficient answer to all the charges of extravagance trumped up by the opposition.

THE foreign exports from Boston, last week, amounted to $654,818, against $1,255,850 for the corresponding week last year. The total exports thus far during the year foot up $21,224,645, against $17,811,110 for the relating period in 1875.

CONGRESSMAN SINGLETON, of Illinois, a leading Democrat of that State, utterly refuses to swallow the St. Louis crow. He peremptorily rejects the whole business as an outrage alike upon the Democratic party and upon the entire American nation.

THE imports of foreign merchandise at New York, last week, amounted to $3,487,000, as against $6,368,000 for the corresponding week last year. The exports of domestic produce during the week amounted to $6,675,090, comparing with $5,218,000 the corresponding week last year, and the specie exports to $1,536,000.

THE dividends payable in Boston this month aggregate $10,029,957, of which railroads pay $1,568,476 and manufacturing companies $488,400. The record of manufacturing companies is one of the poorest for many years, and is remarkable both for the small payments and the large number left out altogether.

THE immortal words of JOHN ADAMS were indeed prophetic. Bonfires, the ringing of bells and the roaring of cannon annually make good the prediction of the white old patriot who gave his voice and signature to the great Declaration of a hundred years ago. All honor to him, and to all of the heroic signers. Eulogy can hardly overpaint their praise, nor admiration scarce surpass their merit. Let each name forever be consecrated to Freedom, and each forever find a sanctuary in every patriot's heart.

THE resolution of the Democratic National Convention upon the soldiers and sailors is a little enigmatical, and the soldiers who were in earnest in fighting for the Union object to its wording. It says:

"*Resolved*, That the soldiers and sailors of the Republic, and the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in battle, have a just claim upon the care, protection and gratitude of their fellow-citizens."

This is broad enough to let in Confederate soldiers and sailors, and was so intended. The "soldiers and sailors of the Republic," as that Republic now exists, includes the rebel soldiers, and "the widows and orphans of those who have fallen in battle" includes everyone of both sides who perished during the war.

NOTWITHSTANDING the heavy competition for the grain trade this season, the water route seems to be securing its full share of business. The receipts of all kinds of grain at Buffalo, last month, according to the tables of the *Commercial Advertiser*, aggregated 7,995,907 bushels. In the same month last year the total was 7,520,228 bushels, showing a small increase in favor of this year. The receipts for the entire navigation season are over 2,000,000 bushels in excess of those of 1875. The exports by canal also show a slight improvement over those of last year. The total shipments from that port, from the opening to June 30th, reached 8,710,193 bushels; in the corresponding period last season only 7,223,331 bushels were sent East by water. The tolls collected at the port of Buffalo this year were $184,173, against $160,990 in the same months of 1875. But this immense business was done for almost nothing both by lake and canal.

AND now the Democratic press is complaining that the investigations of the special Senate Committee on Mississippi Affairs were conducted in secret, against the wishes of the Democrats. Mr. BAYARD, it is said, moved to conduct the investigation with open doors, and it was voted down by the Republican majority, as was eminently right and proper, considering the fact that had the proceedings been made public the lives of the witnesses for the Government would hardly have been worth an hour's purchase. JAMES REDPATH, who accompanied the committee of investigation, says that there is not a member of it who would live in that State if he received a legal title to the State as an indorsement. And yet Mississippi is Republican, in a fair election, by forty thousand. The irrefragible character of the evidence relative to the organized crimes which enabled the Democracy to carry the last election in that State, has, it is said, converted the Conservative Republican Senators of the committee—MCMILLEN, of Minnesota, and CAMERON, of Wisconsin, "into intense Radicals," a phrase pregnant with intense significance.

CARL SCHURZ's article in the St. Louis *Westliche Post*, in which he comes out squarely for the Republican candidates, is a terrific arraignment of the Democracy, and a keen analyzation of the hollow pretence of the financial plank, adjusted to please both the hard money men and inflationists. The practical, eventual result, SCHURZ says, must be repudiation, should the Democrats succeed in the canvass. He also asserts that there is a degree of foundation to the statement that TILDEN, if elected, may die before the end of his term, leaving HENDRICK'S the inflation President. The article throughout is a magnificent dissection of the Democratic platform, closing with the declaration that, if others can reconcile their consciences to its support, the *Westliche Post* can not. On Monday night the Germans of the city marched in procession to the municipal park, where they were addressed by SCHURZ and Colonel HECKER. No greater assemblage of Germans ever occurred in St. Louis, and the enthusiastic reception accorded to SCHURZ testifies equally to his continued strength with the German masses, and to the importance of the political stand thus taken by him.

AT THE semi-centennial Bunker Hill dinner, in 1825, General LAFAYETTE, the principal guest of the occasion, gave for his toast, "Enfranchised America," adding, in the sudden spirit of prophecy, that the toast of the next jubilee should be "enfranchised Europe." The fifty years have passed; the celebration to which he referred has come and gone, and to-day the circle of the century which has lapsed since free institutions began their victorious march from Bunker Hill and Independence Hall, is completed. And to-day the people of England and Ireland are enfranchised. The serfs of Russia, for whom even LAFAYETTE did not dare to hope, are this day freemen. The people of Germany, under free constitutions this day, are able to make their own terms with their sovereigns. The Emperor of Austria reigns to-day only at the pleasure of his free kingdom of Hungary. The prophecy of LAFAYETTE is fulfilled, and the French Republic, stronger to-day than ever in the real arts of progress and prosperity, more than redeems the most sanguine hopes of himself and his companions. Indeed, throughout all the borders of the habitable globe there is—and who shall say in what degree it is due to the sublime audacity of the Fathers of this Republic?—

"A motion tolling in the gloom,
The spirit of the years to come,
Yearning to mix itself with life."

IT WOULD be impossible, in one paper, to given even a list of the multitudinous celebrations which occurred on the Fourth, much less to give details concerning them. Every city in the Union, whether great or small, had its own grand celebration, and so had every town of any note, and every country hamlet. There was a perfect Bedlam all over the land. The day was ushered in, when midnight had passed, by the ringing of bells, the firing of cannon, the explosion of fireworks, and the shouts of millions of patriotic citizens; and every separate effort at celebration, during the day, had its prayer, its ode, its oration and its procession. All that brass bands, fireworks, poetry and oratory could do was done to commemorate the day, and no Fourth of July was ever so thoroughly or so generally and so fully celebrated. We do not try, of course, to give an account of what was done. No paper in the world is capable of it. It is enough to know that the Centennial was kept by everybody and to every one's satisfaction.

The Philadelphia celebration having all accessories of the original seat of the Declaration of Independence, was the most prominent of all, and passed off with great *eclat*. The Emperor of Brazil, Prince OSCAR, of Sweden, and many other foreigners of distinction were present, and MR. HAYES, of Ohio, was very prominent among the distinguished guests. The poem and orstion were equal to the occasion; and, altogether, the affair passed off with great credit to all concerned.

TWO CENTURIES.

A century ends and begins to-day; and it is given us to hope that the century which begins will prove as glorious as the century which has drawn to a close.

Unlike all other nations which have a history, the United States can claim that her first century has been one of marked growth, progress and creditable improvement. In all the histories that have come down to us, the beginnings of all existing nations were puny, their progress exceedingly slow and their growth almost imperceptible. England, France, Germany, Austria, Italy and Russia can trace back their origin into the remote past; but their first centuries were dim and undefined, with nothing in their almost blank record to distinguish them or mark them for comparison. Looking back upon them, in the light of the present, they seem dark and insignificant—mere blank wastes in the long stretches of time. They present but a monotonous record of struggles to maintain a name and an existence, and century after century ends where the first one began, with scarce a landmark to note the progress of the intervening years.

The first Centennial of American Independence is just the reverse of all this. The century began with a population of three millions, scattered along the Atlantic coast, with a huge wilderness stretching away to the boundless West; and it ends with a population of forty-five millions, occupying in nearly all its parts the great Western wilderness of a hundred years ago. Within that period we have subdued and peopled a continent; and although there are still vast spaces unsettled, our peopled territory stretches from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The country is traversed by innumerable railroads and dotted with immense cities, busied with a great internal commerce, as well as distinguished by enterprise and a vast system of agriculture and manufactures. The few colleges that existed in 1776 have grown into a host, and the people's school house, the great educator of the masses, is to be seen by every wayside, the mark of intelligent and thrifty communities. The thirteen colonies, which lifted up their banner of Independence in doubt and fear, have grown into thirty-seven States, free, strong and prosperous; and the infant Commonwealth, which struggled in its cradle a hundred years ago, has grown into the Natwart Union, with a recognized and distinguished place among the Nations of the earth.

But the history of the century does not end here, nor is it all comprised in these marks of material and intellectual progress. In the course of its rolling years the steam engine, with all its splendid array of power, has been invented and applied to ocean and river navigation and to all the varied industries of life; the railroad has developed into a gigantic system of transportation; the telegraph has flashed its fire over land and sea, and an endless number of new inventions have lightened the burden of human labor. But these, it may be said, belong to mankind, and not to any nation in particular. So they do; but they have all found their best patrons here, and it is this readiness to adapt itself to the progress of the age that has specially distinguished the American people.

But on one point, the United States can claim to stand alone. It was the thirteen puny American colonies who not only set up, a hundred years ago, the banner of Independence, but had the sublime courage to ground their claim to that independence upon the natural equality of men, and the inherent right of all to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. They laid their foundations broad and strong, and although they, in action, confined the benefits of that grand principle to themselves alone, it is upon that all-embracing foundation we have built the grand superstructure that has since been reared.

It is true that the heroes of 1776 had not the courage of their opinions. They claimed equality, freedom and independence for themselves and denied it to their slaves, who had an equal claim. But it is to their credit that they established the principle that in the end wiped out slavery; and the great moral achievement of the century is to be found in the final extinction of that enormous human curse. The sons have done what the fathers failed in doing; and it is to the credit of the American people that they have not suffered the century to close without carrying out the heaven-born truth upon which the structure of American Independence was built. Precept and practice no longer differ; and we begin the new century with a realization of what was only an anticipation a hundred years ago.

And what of the future? If it has taken a hundred years to verify the practical application of a self-evident truth, what will the next hundred years accomplish? It will give that truth greater breadth and more enduring vitality. Ours is the first nation that has been founded upon an *idea*. Other nations have been built up by conquest, by wars and struggles and continual scrambles for power; but ours rests upon a heaven-ordained truth, to the commemoration of which this day is especially sacred. It is this fact which distinguishes us among the nations, and it is to this life-giving and perpetually enduring truth we owe our growth, our progress, our prosperity and the wonderful advance of the past century. It has not yet exhausted its force. We have not yet comprehended its length and breadth. As the nation grows the wonderful extent of this immortal truth will expand to our national vision and find forever new applications to our continually changing circumstances. We have developed into a great nation under its influence, and if the coming century is true to it, we shall stand as a beacon light to all other nations, to guide them into that national safety which is alone to be found under its protecting shadow.

To the new century is confided many of the best agencies of human progress. Education, with all its far-reaching interests, are in its hands; together with the manifold agencies for promoting Temperance, for the spread of the Gospel, for the care and the cure of the Insane, for the proper treatment and reformation of Criminals, for the extinction of Pauperism and for the advancement, generally, of Civilization and Progress. It has a vast work and a grand opportunity before it; and while we can look with pride and exultation at what under the blessing of GOD has been accomplished, let us triumph in anticipation at what we hope will be accomplished in the good time coming, under the guidance of the Supreme Ruler of Nations. The century is dead; hail to the dawning years of the century that is alive!

IF THE reports of the result of the Colorado constitutional election, which took place on Saturday, are correct, it will soon become the duty of President GRANT to issue the proclamation authorized by the Enabling act of February, 1875, proclaiming Colorado a sovereign State of the Union. It is now nearly ten years since any addition was made to the roll of States. Nebraska came in early in 1867, Congress having passed the bill for the purpose over President JOHNSON'S veto. The growth and development of Colorado since 1866 has been most remarkable. Twenty years ago there was not a score of white inhabitants within its boundaries, and there appeared little prospect of an early settlement of the country. The discovery, however, of extensive gold and silver deposits, extending through a belt of fifty miles wide, stretching north and south across the central portion of the Territory, brought to it population and capital, and has made Colorado wealthier than was Iowa, Oregon, Minnesota, Nevada, Kansas or Nebraska when admitted into the Union. Denver, the capital, has a population of over 20,000 inhabitants, while Pueblo and Georgetown have each 4,000. Central City, situated in the gold mining belt, contains 4,000. An excellent school system exists. There are 130 churches in Colorado, seven daily newspapers and over forty weeklies and magazines. Colorado is in a good financial condition. No Territorial tax was levied in 1873, and only one mill and a half the year after. A balance of $25,000 is reported in the Treasury. The new State contains 106,000 square miles, and was formed out of portions of Utah, Kansas and New Mexico. It is within the same degrees of latitude as Virginia and the southern part of our own State. It is intersected north and south near the center by the Rocky Mountains, which there attain their greatest elevation. In 1869 there was not a single mile of railroad in Colorado. It is now penetrated from east to west by three great lines of railroads; the Union Pacific, the Kansas Pacific, and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe. Besides these, there are several local roads in operation, making a total of 660 miles, all centering in Denver City. Emigration, which always follows railroads, has been very large during the past five years. Vast deposits of useful minerals of almost every kind occur in nearly every part of Colorado. The production of gold and silver is from eight to nine millions a year. Since 1859 it is estimated that Colorado has supplied from its mines over $70,000,000 of the precious metals to the commerce of the world. There are nearly 2,000 miles of telegraph in the Territory; irrigating canals, 850 miles, that cost $500,000; and reduction and smelting works valued at $3,000,000. There are 7,000,000 acres of land susceptible of cultivation, which would be greatly enlarged by a system of irrigation which as a State will be adopted. There are 1,500,000 acres of improved land, valued at $10,000,000. The agricultural productions are stated at $18,500,000 annually. The assessed value of the property of the Territory is about $50,000,000, but its real value is thought to be double that sum. The population is claimed to be 160,000, based on the latest election returns; but on this point there is some room for doubt. There are 248 school districts, and an estimated school population of 17,000. The objections urged by a portion of the people of Colorado against assuming the responsibility of Statehood were that the Territory was not ready in point of wealth and population to sustain the obligations of such a political position; that the Constitution was defective in many respects, particularly in discriminating in favor of the mining interests as against the agricultural, and that it was not acceptable to others in its provisions relative to common schools. Mines are not to be subject to taxation until after ten years from the time of the adoption of the Constitution, and many farmers contended that it was designed that the towns should be benefited by emigration to the exclusion of the country districts. The people, however, seem to have decided that Colorado is strong enough and rich enough for self-support, and she comes in as the Centennial State and thirty-eighth of the American Union.

THE question as to when the war of the rebellion began, in a commercial sense, has just been decided by the Supreme Court of the United States, in an opinion delivered by Mr. Justice STRONG. The Court of Appeals of the State of New York had affirmed a judgment found in the Court of Common Pleas of the county of New York against Edward MATTHEWS, at the suit of NELSON MCSTEA. The original cause of action was an acceptance of a bill of exchange by the firm of BRANDER, CHARLISS & Co., of New Orleans, it being alleged that MATTHEWS was at the time of the acceptance a member of that firm. The bill of exchange was dated April 23, 1861; made payable in one year to the order of MCSTEA, VALUE & CO., and is now accepted by BRANDER, CHARLISS & Co. on the day of its date. The principal defense, and the only one which presents a Federal question, was that at the time when the acceptance was made the defendant MATTHEWS was a resident of the State of New York; that the other members of the firm, also made defendants in the suit, were residents of Louisiana, and that before the acceptance the copartnership was dissolved by the war of the rebellion. This defense was not sustained in the Common Pleas, and the judgment of that court was affirmed by the Court of Appeals. Judge STRONG says:

"The single question, therefore, for our consideration, is whether the partnership was dissolved by the war before April 23, 1861. That the civil war had an existence commencing from that date must be accepted as an established fact. This was fully determined in the prize cases (2 Black., 636), and it is no longer open to debate. The President's proclamation of April 19, 1861, declaring that he deemed it advisable to set on foot a blockade of the ports within the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas, was a recognition of a war waged, and conclusive evidence that a state of war existed between the public inhabiting those States and the United States. It is held that until the President issued his proclamation of August 19, 1861, in pursuance of the act of July 13, that war existed, no commerce between the parties was not unlawful. The enactment that commerce should be unlawful after such proclamation implies that it is lawful before the proclamation. The Court of Appeals was, therefore, right in holding that the partnership in this case was not dissolved by the war when this acceptance was made. Affirmed."

SO LONG as the war between Servia and Turkey is confined to those countries, the conflict will not have any marked effect beyond the immediate scene of hostilities, but if the outside Powers are drawn into it, there will be a war of tremendous proportions, the shock of which will be felt throughout Europe. Servia is one of the northernmost of the tributary districts of Turkey in Europe, separated from Hungary by the Danube, and bounded on the west by Roumania, and on the east by Bosnia. Its area is estimated at 12,600 square miles, or is about the area of Massachusetts and Connecticut. The population was 1,338,507 in 1873, according to the census of that year, which is the latest. They are principally of Slavonic descent, and mostly Christians of the Greek Church. Servia has been under the rule of native princes since 1815, and was put under the protection of the Great European Powers as a semi-independent State by the Treaty of Paris, March 30, 1856. The election of its rulers is left to the Servian nation under the nominal sanction of the Sultan. The executive power is vested in the Prince, assisted by a Council of five ministers, responsible to the nation. The legislative power is exercised by two independent bodies. The Senate, whose members are nominated by the Prince and the Skoupschina, or House of Representatives, whose members are elected by the people. The electors are the males of the country over twenty-one years of age who pay direct taxes, exclusive of domestic servants and Gipsies, who are denied the right of suffrage. Servia is without any public debt, and her finances have been in good condition for several years. The army consists of about four thousand men, and there are also a militia service, estimated at eighty thousand men, and a recently organized volunteer service. The chief trade of Servia is carried on with Austria, and the chief article of export is live animals. All the dissatisfied provinces and principalities of Turkey are near Servia. The total population of Servia, Bosnia and Montenegro is estimated at 2,800,000, and the population of Turkey in Europe is estimated at about 9,000,000, of whom somewhat less than 4,000,000 are Mohammedans. The effective regular army strength of Turkey is about 476,000 men, to which may be added some 50,000 irregulars and 50,000 auxiliary troops, making a grand total of 586,000 men.

THE Centennial Exposition bids fair to do for our country what England's Exhibition of 1851 did for that country, by giving a marked impetus to the development of art, especially in the direction of its application to industry. From that date there was in England a slow but constantly increasing progress in the cultivation of the artistic sentiment in the people, and the encouragement and development of a large body of decorative artists in the various branches of industry. The English people readily saw how their inferiority to the French in certain respects was due almost entirely to the want of musuems and art schools, and hence they established schools, started museums, and encouraged in various ways the production of articles in artistic workmanship, the result to-day being a general artistic development throughout the land. Our own country, before it can take rank with other and older countries in art and art industry, must go through a similar course of development. The necessity for museums and art schools has long been recognized here, and we are now on the crest of a wave of public feeling in this regard which is advancing with constantly increasing momentum, and the establishment of such institutions is going on all over the country. The Centennial has brought to our doors the finest examples of what the Old World produces in the way of artistic industry, and never was there a time when a people were more ripe to receive the lesson to be learned from these examples than we are at present. We look now for a rapid growth and positive progress in the art of the country.

A curious question in law has arisen out of the loss of the City of Waco, in Galveston Bay, in November, 1875. A husband and wife named Rogers were among the ill-fated passengers, and the heirs of both are contesting a claim to a sum of money left in bank by Mrs. Rogers. The case turns on the question, which died first, the husband or the wife? If the former, then her next of kin can claim the money. If the latter, then the husband became her heir-at-law, and his next of kin has the best claim. It is a difficult matter to settle this case under the circumstances.

WILLIAM E. BAKER, of Boston, the eccentric millionaire owner of the "Centennial" pig-pen which the Washington Light Infantry of Charleston, S. C., good-naturedly assisted him in dedicating when they visited the Bunker Hill Centennial celebration last year, has received a Confederate cannon from that organization in recognition of his treatment of them during their visit.

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.

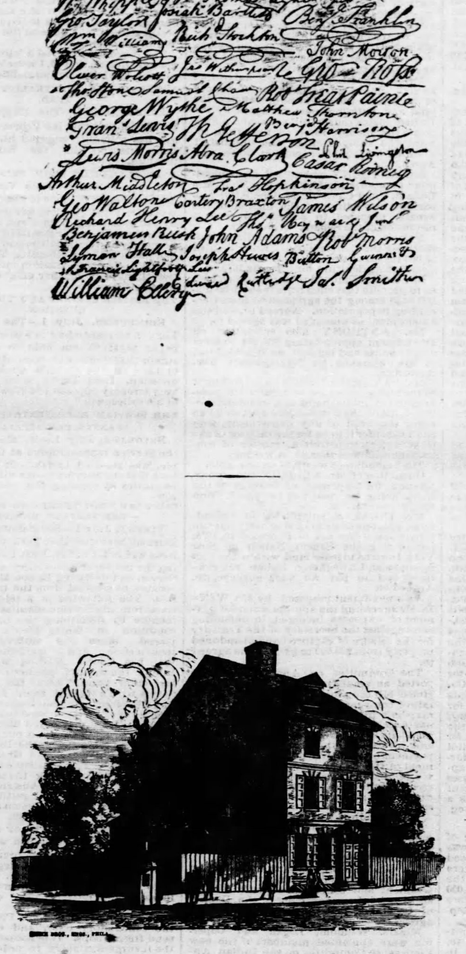
The Unanimous Declaration

OF THE THIRTEEN

United States of America.

When *in the Course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.——We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.——That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing unvariably the same Object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid world.——He has refused his assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.——He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his Assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.——He has refused to pass other Laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of Representation in the Legislature, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.——He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their Public Records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.——He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.——He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions to cause others to be elected; whereby the Legislative powers, incapable of Annihilation, have returned to the People at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the meantime exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without, and convulsions within.——He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the Laws for Naturalization of Foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migrations hither, and raising the conditions of new Appropriations of Lands.——He has obstructed the Administration of Justice, by refusing his Assent to Laws for establishing Judiciary powers.——He has made Judges dependent on his Will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.——He has erected a multitude of New Offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harrass our people, and eat out their substance.——He has kept among us, in times of peace, Standing Armies without the Consent of our legislatures.——He has affected to render the Military independent of and superior to the Civil Power.——He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his Assent to their acts of pretended Legislation.——For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us.——For protecting them, by a mock Trial, from Punishment for any Murders which they should commit on the Inhabitants of these States.——For cutting off our Trade with all parts of the world.——For imposing Taxes on us without our Consent.——For depriving us in many cases of the benefits of Trial by Jury.——For transporting us beyond Seas to be tried for pretended offences. For abolishing the free System of English Laws in a neighboring Province, establishing therein an Arbitrary government, and enlarging its Boundaries so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies.——For taking away our Charters, abolishing our most valuable Laws, and altering fundamentally the Forms of our Governments.——For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.——He has abdicated Government here, by declaring us out of his Protection and waging War against us.——He has plundered our seas, ravaged our Coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the Lives of our people.——He is at this time transporting large Armies of foreign Mercenaries to compleat the work of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of Cruelty and Perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the Head of a civilized nation. He has constrained our fellow Citizens taken Captive on the high Seas to bear Arms against their Country, to become the executioners of their friends and Brethren, or to fall themselves by their Hands.——He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian Savages, whose known rule of warfare, is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions. In every stage of these Oppressions We have Petitioned for Redress in the most humble terms: our repeated Petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a Tyrant is unfit to be the ruler of a free people. Nor have We been wanting in attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them from time to time of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They too have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our Separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, Enemies in War in Peace Friends.*

We, therefore, *the Representatives of the* united States of America, *in General Congress, Assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the Name, and by Authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of Right ought to be* Free and Independent States; *that they are Absolved from all Allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be totally dissolved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full Power to levy War, conclude Peace, contract Alliances, establish Commerce, and to do all other Acts and Things which Independent States may of right do.——And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the Protection of divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our Lives, our Fortunes and our sacred Honor.*



House in Which Jefferson Wrote the Declaration.

The above is an accurate picture of the house in which Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence. It is now known as No. 702 Market street, one door from the southwest corner or second door west of Seventh street, on the south side of Market, Philadelphia.

THE NATIONAL ODE.

JULY 4, 1876.

I.—1.

Sun of the stately Day,
Let Asia into the shadow drift,
Let Europe bask in thy ripened ray,
And over the severing ocean lift
A brow of broader splendor!
Give light to the eager eyes
Of the land that waits to behold thee rise:
The gladness of morning lend her,
With the triumph of noon attend her,
And the peace of the vesper skies!
For lo! she cometh now
With hope on the lip and pride on the brow,
Stronger, and dearer, and fairer,
To smile on the love we bear her—
To live, as we dreamed her and sought her,
Liberty's latest daughter!
In the clefts of the rocks, in the secret places,
We found her traces;
On the hills in the crash of woods that fall,
We heard her call:
When the lines of battle broke,
We saw her face in the fleeting smoke:
Through toil, and anguish, and desolation,
We followed, and found her
With the grace of a virgin Nation
As a sacred zone around her!
Who shall rejoice
With a righteous voice,
Far-heard through the ages, if not she!
For the menace is dumb that defied her,
The doubt is dead that deniled her,
And she stands acknowledged, and strong, and free!

II.—1.

Ah, hark! the solemn undertone
On every wind of human story blown.
A large, divinely-molded Fate
Questions the right and purpose of a State,
And in its plan sublime
Our eras are the dust of Time.
The far-off Yesterday of power
Creeps back with steady feet,
Invades the lordship of the hour,
And at our banquet takes the antidden seat.
From all unchronicled ages and times ages
Before the Future first begot the Past,
Till history stared, aghast,
To write eternal words on granite pages:
From Egypt's tawny drift, and Assur's mound,
And where, uplifted white and far,
Earth highest yearns to meet a star,
And Man, his manhood by the Ganges found,—
Imperial heads, of old millennial sway,
And still by some pale sphinx or Cæsar crowned,
Chill as a corpse-light in our full-orbed day,
In ghostly grandeur rise.
And as, through stone pipes and vacant eyes:
"Thou that assertest freedom, power and fame,
Declare to us thy claim!"

II.—2.

On the shores of a continent cast,
She won the inviolate soil
By love of lavicion of all the Past,
And faith in the royal right of toil!
She planted homes on the savage sod;
Into the wilderness lone
She walked with fearless feet,
In her hand the surveying-rod,
Till the veins of the mountains beat
With fire of metal and force of stone!
She set the speed of the river-head
To turn the mills of her bread;
She trove from the slave deep
Through the prairie's thousand-centuried sleep:
To the South, and West, and North,
She called Pathfinder forth,
Her faithful and companion,
Where the flushed Sierra, snow-starred,
Saw way to the sea for her home
Was built, in the smile of a softer sky
And the glory of a mellower rain!
Where the haunted waves of Asia die
On the strand of the world-wide sea!

II.—2

The race, in conquering,
Some fierce Titanic grace requiest knows;
Whether in veins of serf or king.
Our ancient blood beats restless in repose.
The challenge of Nature unanswered
Awaits not Man's defiant answer long;
As over earth the skies,
Provokes the level-eyed, heroic mood.
This for herself she did: but that which lies,
Blending all forms in one benignant glow,—
Crowned conscience, tender care,
Justice, that weighs with equal scales the prayer,
Freedom where Faith may lead or Thought may dare,
The power of minds that know,
Passion of hearts that feel,
Genius that flames, and Love,
Guarded by fire and sword,—
Hath she secured? What blazon on her shield,
In the clear Century light
Shines to the world revealed,
Declaring nobler triumph, born of Right?

II.—3.

Foreseen in the vision of sages,
Foretold when martyrs bled,
She was born of the longing of ages,
By the truth of the noble dead
And the faith of the living fed!
No blood in her veins but the blood that runs
Frets at remembered chains,
Nor shame of bondage has bowed her head.
In her forms and features the high
The unbleneding Puritan will,
Cavalier honor, Huguenot grace,
The Quaker truth and sweetness,
And the strength of the danger-girdled race
Of Island, forest and mountain,
From the homes of all, where her being began,
She took what the graves in man
Justice, that knew no station,
Belief, as soul decreed,
Free air for thought to breathe,
Free force for independent deed!
She takes, but to give again.
As the sea returns the rivers in rain;
And gathers the chosen of her seed
From the hunted corners of the world and clan;
Her Germany dwells by a gentler Rhine;
Her Ireland sees the old sunburst shine;
Her France pursues some mightier sway;
Her Norway keeps his mountain pine,
Her Italy hears the same sea wave beat
And, broad-basen under all,
Is planted England's oaken-hearted mood,
A rich in fortitude
As e'er went worldward from the island-wall!
Fused in her candid light,
To one divine event they lose unite;
Tongues melt in hers, hereditary foemen
Forget their rival speech in her accord;
She makes it glory, now, to be a Man!

II.—3.

Bow down!
Doff thine old selfishness and scorn!
One hour forget
The glory, and recall the debt;
Make sure
Of humbler mood.
For the pride of thine exultation
O'er peril conquered and strife subdued!
But half the fight is wrested
When victory yields the prize,
And half the narrow tested
When old enhance dies.
In the sight of them that love thee,
Bow to the greater above thee!
He that is not free, so long as one is thrall;
Goddess, that as a Nation lives,
And as a Nation dies,
That for her children as a man defies,
And to her children as a mother gives,—
Take our fresh fealty now!
No more a Chieftainess, with wampum-zone
And feather-cinctured brow,—
But more new Britannia, grown
To spread an equal banner to the breeze,
And lift the trident of the double seas;
But with unborrowed crest,
In thine own native beauty dressed,—
The front of pure command, the undimming eye, thine own!

III.—3.

Look up, look forth, and on!
Thine eyelight in the dawning sky;
The clouds are parting, the night is gone;
Prepare for the work of the day!
Fallow thy pastures, for
And far thy shepherds stray,
And the fields of thy vast domain
Wait for the reaper Grain.
Of knowledge, desire and deed.
For keener sunshine and mellower rain!
But keep thy garments pure:

Pluck them back with the old disdain,
From touch of the hands that stain!
So shall thy strength endure.
Transmute into gold the gold of gain,
Compel to beauty thy ruder powers,
Till the bounty of coming hours
Shall plant, on thy fields apart,
With the oak of Toil, the rose of Art!
Be watchful, and keep us so:
Be strong, and fear no foe;
Be just, and the world shall know
With the same love, love us, as we give;
And the day shall never come,
That finds us weak or dumb
To join and smite and cry
In the great task, for thee to die,
And the greater task, for thee to live!

BAYARD TAYLOR.

1776 --- 1876.

THE CENTENNIAL FOURTH

Enthusiastic Observance of the Day.

The Country Ablaze With Patriotism.

All Sections Unite in the Celebration.

North and South, East and West in Accord.

Americans Abroad Do Honor to the Day.

And Foreign Journals Give us Credit for Progress.

Great Enjoyment and Few Accidents.

In Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 4.—The day was ushered in by the firing of a national salute in Fairmount Park, and by the ringing of the chimes and church bells throughout the city. At a very early hour throngs of people from all sections of the city commenced moving toward the streets through which the military parade was to pass, and by half-past eight o'clock these streets were crowded to their utmost capacity. The display of bunting on the principal streets was simply wonderful. Banks, stores, public buildings and residences were all gay with flags and streamers. The procession formed in line on Broad street, and commenced to move at half-past eight. The troops were enthusiastically cheered at different points on the route. A stand had been erected in front of Independence Hall, from which the troops were reviewed by General Sherman. To the right of him upon the platform was Prince Oscar, of Sweden, and on his left Secretary Cameron. The following persons also had places on the stand: General Saligy, of the Japanese Centennial Commission; Colonel Morin, of Spain; Mr. John Fernie, of England; Captain Ulner, Lieutenant Bousiwitz and Paymaster Usbrink, of the Swedish frigate Baldor; Captain Ankarkrona and Lieutenant Passe, of the Swedish Navy; General Conner, of Maine, with his full staff; Governor Lippitt, of Rhode Island; Ex-Governor Bigler, of Pennsylvania; Ex-Lieutenant Governor Cox, of Maryland; General Hawley, President of the Centennial Commission. There were also upon the platform a number of Foreign Centennial Commissioners, military and naval officers.

Among the features of the parade was the Centennial Legion, which was organized especially for the occasion, and is composed of a company from each of the thirteen original States. The commemorative exercises of the day were held in Independence Square, and at ten o'clock every available spot in the square and on the streets in the vicinity were crowded with people, standing with heads uncovered. The guests had been erected, and at 10:15, when the ceremonies commenced, was entirely filled. The members of the Japanese Centennial Commission were among the guests to take their places on the platform. The arrival of Governor Hayes and General Sherman and General Sheridan soon after 10 o'clock, and their appearance on the platform was the signal for great cheering. Among other distinguished persons on the platform were Governor Bagley, of Michigan; ex-Governor Noyes, of Ohio; Rev. Dr. Somerville, of Governor Lippitt's staff, of Rhode Island; Governor Axtell, of New Mexico, Bishops Howe and Simpson, together with gentlemen who participated in the literary exercises.

At a quarter past ten o'clock General Hawley called the immense assemblage to order, and the orchestra of 250 musicians, under leadership of Professor Gilmore, opened with a grand overture the "Great Republic," arranged for the occasion. While music in progress a national enthusiasm signalized the arrival of the Brazilian Emperor Dom Pedro. He came directly to the front of the platform and acknowledged the cheers of the people by raising his hat, and then retired to his seat. At the conclusion of the music General Hawley advanced to the stand and made an address appropriate to the occasion.

Rev. William Bacon Stevens, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, then offered a fervent and eloquent prayer.

At the conclusion of the prayer the chorus sang the hymn "Welcome to all nations," composed by Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Vice President Ferry then introduced Richard Henry Lee, of Virginia, who read the Declaration of Independence. The original manuscript of that document was brought forward by Mr. Stokely, to whose care it had been entrusted by the President of the United States. It was placed upon the speakers' stand, facing the vast multitude in the square, and for five minutes the vicinity fairly rang with cheers. Finally, quiet being restored, Mr. Lee read the declaration in a clear, ringing voice. The reading was frequently interrupted by cheers as some patriotic sentiment would be heard. Following the reading of the Declaration came the greeting from Brazil, a hymn for the first Centennial of American Independence, composed by A. Carlos Gomez, of Brazil, at the request of his majesty Dom Pedro, second Emperor of Brazil. The announcement of this portion of the programme was received by the assemblage with every manifestation of favor. The Emperor arose to his feet with the rest of the distinguished personages present, and listened with great attention.

Bayard Taylor then recited the National Ode, composed by himself. At the conclusion he was very heartily applauded.

The grand triumphal march, with chorus, "Our National Banner," by Dexter Smith, of Massachusetts, was then rendered by the orchestra and chorus, after which the orator of the day, William M. Evarts, of New York, was introduced and was the recipient of loud and long continued cheers. Mr. Evarts having concluded his oration, the Hallelujah chorus from Handel's "Messiah" was performed by the orchestra and chorus, and the ceremonies were then concluded with singing of the doxology, the "Old Hundred" Psalm, in which the entire assemblage joined. After cheers for General Sherman, Sheridan and Hooker and the Governors of Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky and New Jersey and for Dom Pedro and Mr. Evarts, the audience gradually dispersed.

The military display was very fine, there being representatives from nearly every State in the Union. The Centennial legion was commanded by General Hall, of Richmond, Va., who was enthusiastically cheered as he passed along the line previous to the moving of the parade. The legion was escorted all along the route with most enthusiastic cheering.

At the pyrotechnic display in East Park this evening, there was an immense throng of people in attendance, the number having been

INDIAN WAR.

Battle on the 25th of June.

GEN. CUSTER ATTACKS A VILLAGE.

And Is Dreadfully Whipped.

The Seventh Cavalry Nearly Destroyed.

Overpowered by More Brute Force.

The Whole Custer Family Killed at the Head of Their Column.

The Situation Becoming Very Serious.

SALT LAKE, July 5.—The special correspondent of the Helena, Montana, *Herald* writes from Stillwater, Montana, July 2: Maggoner Taylor, a scout for General Gibbon, got here last night direct from Little Horn river. General Custer found an Indian camp of about 300 lodges on Little Horn, and attacked the camp. Custer took five companies and charged the thickest portion of the camp, thinking, from known of the operations of this detachment only as they passed it by the dead. Major Reno commanded the other seven companies, and attached the lower portion of the camp. The Indians poured in a murderous fire from all directions, besides the greater portion fought on horseback. The camp has two brothers, a nephew and a brother-in-law. All killed, not one of his detachment escaped. Two hundred and seven men were buried in one place, and the killed are estimated at 300, with only thirty-one wounded. The Indians surrounded Reno's command and held them one day in the hills, cut off from water, until Gibbon's command came in sight, when they broke camp in the night and left. The Seventh fought like tigers, and were overcome by mere brute force. The Indian loss cannot be estimated, as they bore off or *cached* the most of their killed. The remnant of the Seventh cavalry and Gibbon's command are returning to the mouth of the Little Horn, where a steamboat lies. The Indians got all the arms of the killed soldiers. There were seventeen commissioned officers killed. The whole Custer family died in the front of their column. The exact loss is not known, as both lieutenants and a second major were killed. The Indian camp was from three to four miles long, and was twenty miles up the Little Horn from its mouth. The Indians actually pulled men off their horses in some instances. I give this as Taylor told me, as he was over the field after the battle. The above is confirmed by another letter, which says Custer met with a fearful disaster.

The *Times* extra, Bozeman, Montana, July 3d, seven P. M., Mr. Taylor, bearer of dispatches from Little Horn to Fort Ellis, arrived this evening and reported as follows:

The battle was fought on the 25th, thirty or forty miles below the Little Horn. Custer attacked the Indian village, a mile long, 2,500 warriors on one side, and Colonel Reno was to attack on the other. Three companies were placed on a hill as a reserve. General Custer, and fifteen officers, and every man belonging to them, were massacred. Reno retreated under the protection of the reserve. The whole number killed was 315. Gen. Gibbon joined Reno and the Indians left. The battle ground looked like a slaughter pen, as the dead were piled in a perfect ravine. The dead were much mutilated. The situation now looks serious. General Terry arrived at Gibbon's camp on a steamboat and crossed the command over and accompanied it to join Custer, who knew it was coming before the fight occurred. Lieutenant Crittenden, son of General Crittenden, was among the killed.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The War Begun.

A DECISIVE ENCOUNTER EXPECTED WITHIN A WEEK—TURKISH FLEET PREPARED TO BOMBARD BELGRADE—RUSSIA BELIEVED TO BE THE INSTIGATOR OF THE WAR—RUSSIAN VOLUNTEERS IN SERVIA.

LONDON, July 4.—Military men think a decisive encounter must take place within a week in the neighborhood of Nitsch. The Turks have 30,000 men well fortified.

A dispatch to the *Standard* from Constantinople, July 1st, announces that Hobart Pasha has sailed for Smyrna with a fleet of eight first rate ironclads, four wooden frigates and two dispatch boats. It is supposed that the Turkish Government apprehends disturbances in Crete, and wish to have a fleet near the Island.

A Vienna dispatch says martial law has been proclaimed in Belgrade, because a disturbance was threatened. The Princess Natalie, wife of Prince Milan, and two hundred children are employed daily to make lint for the hospitals.

A Berlin correspondent says a review of nearly all the independent newspapers of Germany shows that the opinion is general that the pretexts for war are some of the most frivolous ever advanced, and that it is almost unanimously believed that Russia is anxious for war. It is considered certain in Berlin that Russia is making war preparations to the greatest extent.

The correspondent of the *Times* at Cattaro telegraphs that advices from Cettinje represent that the Turkish expedition against the Kutschi has failed, and refused to pay tribute to the Governor of Scutari, has been driven back to Podyaritze by the Montenegrins and Kutchi.

The *Effimer*, a newspaper organ of the Hungarian Government, assert that thousands of Russian volunteers are expected in Servia. Strong batteries are being erected at Alschakoff to close the bay at the mouth of the Dnieper.

The correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writes from Berlin: The Turkish Ambassador positively denies that the Porte has 200,000 of its best troops at the scene of war. It is reported that seventeen Turkish gunboats are at Widdin, ready to bombard Belgrade.

Earl Russell writes to Lord Granville, pointing to the treaty which was made in 1802 between England, Russia and France to secure the independence of Greece, and suggests a similar treaty to secure the independence of Servia.

HUNGARIAN VOLUNTEERS FOR THE SERVIAN ARMY.

PESTH, July 4.—The Ministerial *Lloyd's* report that 2,000 more volunteers enticed from Hungary, by false promises, men are gradually arriving at Belgrave.

THE SULTAN ORDERS THE BOSNIANS TO ARM.

VIENNA, July 4.—The *Political Correspondence* says the Sultan has telegraphed to Bosnia, ordering all Mussulmans between the ages of seventeen and seventy to arm.

AUSTRIA ARMING.

LONDON, July 4.—The *Times'* Berlin dispatch declares that Austria is arming. The officers of the line, reserve and landwehr have been ordered to complete their war equipments immediately. Twenty-six companies of engineers have been raised to a war footing. A new plan for the mobilization of the landwehr has been issued. All railway companies have been ordered to keep a certain number of cars ready for transportation service. Military manœuvres have been given up, as it is expected two army corps will be immediately placed on a war footing.

RUSSIA PROMISES TO AID SERVIA.

LONDON, July 5.—The *Standard's* Vienna dispatch says General Schernaveff has issued a proclamation promising Russian aid if the war turns unfavorable to the Servians. Further details of the fighting at Salischar have been received, according to which 1,300 Servians were killed and 1,500 wounded fell into the hands of the Turks. The latter lost 450 killed and 800 wounded.

THE PORTE'S NOTE APPROVED—CONFLICTING CLAIMS OF VICTORY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 5.—Several Powers, including England and Russia, have replied in terms of approval to the Porte's note announcing that Turkish troops should invade Servia if they were attacked.

The Turks claim further successes over the Servians and Montenegrins. The Montenegrins lost three hundred men. Servonic advices claim that the Turks have been defeated in every encounter thus far. General Moukhar Pasha has transferred the command of the Turkish army to Mohmid Ali, and gone to the Servian frontier.

TURKISH OUTWORKS CAPTURED.

BELGRADE, July 5.—The Servians have captured the Turkish outworks near Belina, and the town is on fire.

WOULDN'T SURRENDER.

RAGUSA, July 5.—General Viskotich, commander of the Montenegrin army, summoned the fortress of Olobuk Korgenitch to surrender. The Garrison refuses. Reinforcements will be sent from Trebinge. The Russian Consul General left for Montenegro.

SERVIANS ORDERED TO THE FRONTIER.

VIENNA, July 5.—Monitors have been ordered to Semlin for the protection of Austro-Hungarians. An army division has been ordered to reinforce the frontier. The Minister of the Interior holds the authorities personally responsible for the prevention of machinations against Turkey.

The Porte officially informs Austria that she will abstain from naval operations on the Danube.

EUROPEAN POWERS WILL HOLD TO THE POLICY OF NON INTERVENTION.

PARIS, July 5.—The Council of Ministers has discussed the Eastern news. It is thought all the European Powers will adopt the policy of non intervention, to which course is unalterably attached.

A FIRE IN THE REAR OF THE TURKISH ARMY.

VIENNA, July 5.—The Austrian and Hungarian Ministers will hold a conference the latter part of this week, when military precautions necessary on the frontier.

An insurrection has broken out between the Nisch and Sofias, in the rear of the Turkish army. The Khedive has furnished the Porte with 12,000 men. Ten thousand of the Imperial Guard are leaving Constantinople for Servia.

SENTIMENTS OF GREECE PACIFIC.

VIENNA, July 5.—The Greek Government has assurred the Porte of its pacific sentiment. This assurance is given in consequence of the anticipation of assistance from Greece mentioned in the manifesto of Prince Milan.

Holland.

LOSS OF A STEAMSHIP, WITH 230 LIVES.

THE HAGUE, July 5.—The Governor of the Dutch Sosi Indies confirms the report of the loss of the steamer Lieutenant General Kroesen, in the Straits of Sunda. Two hundred and thirty persons were drowned.

TORNADO AND FLOOD.

An Iowa Village Washed Out and Forty-two Persons Drowned—Another Town Badly Damaged—Three Persons Killed and Twenty-nine Buildings Destroyed.

DAVENPORT, IOWA, July 5.—A terrific storm prevailed over the Northern part of this State last night, on the line of the Illinois Central and Dubuque and St. Paul and Midland Rail road bridges and embankments on the Illinois Central were washed out, and no trains on either to-day.

The village of Rockdale was washed out last night, and forty-two persons drowned. Rockdale is six miles west of Dubuque. The track on the Illinois Central is badly washed out, and it will take two weeks to repair it.

BURLINGTON, IOWA, July 5.—A most terrible tornado passed through South Burlington. Mr. and Mrs. Stockwell were killed in a stanch house lying in their bed. Mr. Dyke, whose home was in Minnesota, and who was visiting Mr. Kool, was instantly killed, and his body was found in the wreck of the dwelling.

Others more or less injured. Twenty-nine buildings were riddled to pieces. The storm was of the most violent character, and its work of destruction was like a flash of lightning.

DUBUQUE, IOWA, July 5.—A fearful storm swept over this city last night, carrying death and destruction in its way. The rain commenced falling about ten o'clock, and continued for three hours with a solid sh et of water, accompanied with terrific lightning. Never was the storm king more powerfully exemplified. Death and destructions are visible on every hand. All the bridges in the wagon roads and railroads are swept away. Many houses are washed from their original days. Houses were carried down stream by the torrents and their occupants drowned. Cellars are filled with debris. Barns are washed out, live stock drowned, and mourning and woe is the present cry. The village of Rockdale, twenty-seven miles from the city, built in a ravine on a stream, was the theatre of the deadliest work of night, while the storm was raging and the lightning flashing, the stream to the depth of ten feet, some distance up the stream from the rush of water. Every building in its course was swept away, the school, except the mill, and their occupants carried away and drowned. Up to forty-two persons missing, thirteen dead bodies have been found along the bank of the stream. Rockdale is a village of about 300 inhabitants, built upon a creek, and contained a postoffice, hotel, store and other structures. The rain fell in a solid body for three hours, and the stream rose to the size of a river, and it showed no mercy. The lightning was appalling and thunder rolling, the residents were terror-stricken with the rush of mighty waters in almost total darkness. Every building in the place save the mill was carried down stream or crushed from its foundation. The mill dam some distance up stream broke away and let down the water in a body. After the storm abated search was made and forty-two persons were found missing. The number nineteen dead bodies have been found, men, women and children were picked up along the stream. Death and desolation are visible on every hand. The scenes, with shrieks of the women and children in the blackness of the night, were heartrending. Search is being made for those still missing. The railroad bridge at that place was carried away, and the road made impassible. All the railroads suffered with washouts. No trains have arrived or departed to-day from any section.

CEDAR RAPIDS, IA., July 5.—This city and vicinity were visited by the severest wind storm, last night. The rain came down in torrents, doing great damage in the city and vicinity.

POLITICAL.

The Allegheny County Republican Executive Committee for 1876-77.

Messrs. Sol. Schoyer, Jr., W. C. Moreland, Evan Jones and N. G. Ayres, Chairmen of the late Republican Congressional and County Conventions, met yesterday and appointed the County Executive Committee as published below, for 1876-77.

CHAIRMAN—CHARLES S. FETTERMAN.

VICE CHAIRMEN.

Daniel O'Neill,	A. L. Pearson,
D. L. Smith,	B. B. Coursin,
John Nusser,	John A. Fox,
August S. Steele,	August Schoyer,
Joseph W. Lewis,	N. G. Ayres,
Miles S. Humphreys,	Alex. McBane,
Alexander McCaleb,	Wm. S. Haselein,
S. P. Fulton,	N. P. Reed,
W. C. Moreland,	Hon. W. McCarthy
Joseph Jones,	Sol. Schoyer, Jr.,
Thomas Evans,	Marshall Fowler,
Col. Andrew Scott,	Evan Jones,
Joseph A. Butler,	John N. Neeb,
David Hamilton,	William McClurg,
John S. Thomas,	John Engle,
George Wilhelm,	John S. Lambie,
Capt. William Jones,	A. Wilson,
Prof. S. A. Neale,	George Linderman,
Henry Corder,	Thomas W. Baker.

SECRETARY—FRANK P. CLARK.

ASSISTANT SECRETARIES:

William M. DeCamp,	Theodore Wyler,
E. C. Matthews,	W. J. Glenn,
Richard Perry,	Harry Monroe,
A. J. McQuaitty,	Abraham Johnston,
H. H. Brace,	Silas L. Bruce,
John A. McQuade,	Ed. F. Anderson,
Calvin Bartley,	W. C. Smythe,
J. F. Howard,	W. C. Silliwagon,
Lewis McMullin,	J. Henry Miller,
John Harrison,	William Alderson,
J. O. Petty,	W. G. Lee,
Richard Lea,	Philip Haas,
W. H. Ellis,	C. E. Leonhauser.
C. E. Milliken,	

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

J. K. Moorhead,	James McBrier,
S. S. Wilson,	John M'D. Crossan,
Thos. H. Phelps,	Wm. B. Rogers,
Wm. Hoseic,	J. McFarland,
Chas. S. Seeley,	John Heath,
C. L. Magee,	Wm. B. Hays,
Nathan Brokaw,	Michael Hays,
James A. Hunter,	E. P. Jones,
Adam Weise,	George R. White,
Walton Conway,	Major G. Schleiter,
David B. Oliver,	Charles T. Neale,
Capt. John O'Neill,	Barney Dolan,
Roland Jones,	J. H. Hampton,
Jared M. Brush,	Alex. Pitcairn,
James Dalzell,	Robert Pearson,
H. Frank Jones,	David Steen,
Alex. Dallmeyer,	Jos. Dilworth,
Benj. Singerly,	Joshua Rhodes,
Harry Darlington,	Ralph J. Richardson,
Thos. S. Mitchell,	R. M. Sprague,
John Phillips,	Samuel Kilgore,
R. F. Smythe,	Joseph Hastings,
Thomas Howard,	Simon Drum,
H. Lee Bacon,	W. F. Trimble,
David Gutelius,	Harry Gutelius,
John Deean,	John Dean,
J. J. Gillespie,	J. J. Gillespie,
C. W. Batchelor,	N. J. Voegtly,
James Littell,	J. C. Patterson,
R. B. Brown,	Henry Lloyd,
W. J. Diehl,	James I. Bennett,
W. H. Denniston,	Jacob Reese,
W. C. Taylor,	Max C. Wirsehead,
H. W. Oliver,	George C. McLean,
S. J. Wainwright,	James A. Chambers,
W. H. McCleary,	James A. McDevitt,
Thomas H. Hunter,	W. B. Negley,
J. M'C. King,	J. Mc. King,
James H. Lindsay,	C. J. Clarke,
Wm. Thaw,	Jacob Painter,
W. S. Haven,	A. M. Breidenbaugh,
James Parkhill,	James Parkhill,
Thomas R. Marshall,	Geo. W. Hallman,
George Shiras, jr.,	H. Hussey,
M. W. Acheson,	Thos. M. Howe,
H. K. Wasson,	Jos. Dilworth,
M. W. Beltzhoover,	S. L. Slagle,
Capt. R. C. Gray,	A. M. Brooks,
C. F. Herron,	John Hare,
James Park, jr.,	H. S. Fleming,
Jos. Walton,	A. H. Gross,
John Bartley,	John Chislett,
Robert McKnight.	

The above named gentlemen, members of the Finance Committee, are requested to meet at headquarters, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street on Thursday afternoon next at 2 o'clock.

DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES.

PITTSBURGH.

First ward, First district, David Campbell Second district, Wm. B. Hunter; Third district, E. Elliott, James Braun.

Second ward, First district, Henry Vierheilser; Second district, Thomas S. Bigelow; Third district, James D. Wilson, Louis Woodson, Richard Brown.

Third ward, First district, Louis Ketteberger; Second district, Peter Dressler, Wm. Arnott.

Fourth ward, First district, W. R. Brown, Jr.; Second district, S. S. Hagar; Third district, Murray Verner.

Fifth ward, First district, A. W. Smith, Dorsey Jones; Second district, David Glass; Third district, W. J. Kennedy.

Sixth ward, First district, M. L. Malone; Second district, William Finan; Third district, John Armstrong; Fourth district, Chas. Everson.

Seventh ward, First district, John Boyd; Second district, Charles Jeremy; Third district, George W. Wilson, James Brown, John Russell.

Eighth ward, First district, James J. Booth; Second district, James Phillips; Third district, J. G. McCandless; Fourth district, James F. Moore, Isaac Morton, L. Goggins, John Wallace.

Ninth ward, First district, James Boyd; Second district, James Y. Irwin; Third district, Samuel Ellison, W. Riley.

Tenth ward, Wm. H. McCleary; Second district, David Beck.

Eleventh ward, First district, D. W. Lloyd; Second district, Wm. Shore, jr.; Third district, John Wandless; Fourth district, J. H. Johnston, Robert A. Reed; Paul J. Carson.

Twelfth ward, First district, John Baker; Second district, J. H. Nobbs; Third district, Roland Herron; Fourth district, Vincent Stevens.

Thirteenth ward, First district, Thomas J. Hamilton; Second district, Samuel Belfore; Third district, J. M. Molamphy.

Fourteenth ward, First district, William McAdams; Second district, T. S. Magee; Third district, J. Fourth district, A. S. Bright; Fifth district, Neal Craig.

Fifteenth ward, First district, John Orth; Second district, Joseph Z. Wainright; Third district, Wm. Ramsey.

Sixteenth ward, First district, Henry A. George; Second district, ST. Baldwin; Third district, Louis Hess; Fourth district, R. M. P. Baird; Fifth district, George F. Rommel.

Seventeenth ward, First district, John W. Riddell; Second district, George Wright; Third district, William Jones; Fourth district, Charles E. North.

Eighteenth ward, Charles W. Lewis.

Nineteenth ward, First district, R. H. Negley; Second district, Robert B. Carnahan; Third district, Levi B. Richards.

Twenty-first ward, First district, William F. Aull; Second district, John D. Bailey; Third district, Levi B. Richards.

Twenty-first ward, First district, William T. Bowers, Second district, Thomas D. Kellar.

Twenty-third ward, First district, Joshua Tannall; Second district, George T. Oliver.

Twenty-fourth ward, First district, William D. West; Second district, J. P. Johnson.

Twenty-fifth ward, First district, Mark Burke; Second district, John Weed; Third district, Carson Meredith.

Twenty-sixth ward, First district, John Donahire.

Twenty-sixth ward, Second district, George Trautman; Third district, Frederick Gooring; Fourth district, David Deakin.

Twenty-seventh ward, First district, And. Binder; Second district, Jenkin Jones.

Twenty-eighth ward, First district, Isaac Cline; Second district, Daniel Wenke; Third district, D. L. McDonald.

Twenty-ninth ward, First district, E. G. Krehan; Second district, John Evans.

Thirtieth ward, First district, John Fitzsimmons; Second district, M. G. Frank.

Thirty-first ward, Jacob Sebastian.

Thirty-second ward, First district, Jacob Soffell; Second district, Jacob Wilbert.

Thirty-third ward, Edward Rogers.

Thirty-fourth ward, R. S. Hemiup.

Thirty-fifth ward, First district, George L. Holtinger; Second district, Robert Kelley.

Thirty-sixth ward, First district, Louis W. Mallasy; Second district, Thos. Fording.

ALLEGHENY.

First ward, at large, Dr. John Hamilton, W. E. Atwell, Thomas Neely, John Gormley and John Fertig.

Second ward, First district, S. A. Grier; Second district, William Kelly; Third district, William J. Draher; Fourth district, James P. Gregg, Jr.; at large, Alfred Slack, Joseph Ashworth.

Third ward, First district, James Marshall; Second district, Akers and Mc F. Patterson; Third district, A. J. Pentacost; Fourth district, Jacob Vetter; Fifth district, William Wetherell and Morrison Foster; Sixth district, Derick Lang, William Peterson, Arthur Robson and Powell Jackson.

Fourth ward, First district, Abraham Patterson; Second district, William Anchuez; Third district, J. V. Dalzell; Fifth district, A. M. Blair; at large, Robert Riel, Robert J. Davis and Henry Gerwig.

Fifth ward, First district, I. N. Patterson; Second district, S. A. Johnston; Third district, T. W. Jones.

Sixth ward, First district, Charles Stella; Second district, William B. McVicker; Third district, Frederick Thomas; at large, R. H. Knox and Paul Gourley.

Seventh ward, First district, Louis Faber; Second district, Frank Hopf; Third district, Wm. Price.

Eighth ward, First district, George Satier; Second district, Joseph Walker.

Ninth ward, David Davis, Jr.

Tenth ward, C. B. Weitz, Joseph Mahoney.

Eleventh ward, Clements.

BOROUGHS.

Braddocks, Isaac Mills.

Bellzhoover, J. C. Day.

Bellevue, R. E. Murray.

Chartiers, B. B. McDowell.

Elizabeth, Evans Speer.

Etna, R. H. Jones.

Glenfield, Wm. McQueen.

Mansfield, W. G. Hamilton.

Millvale, C. C. Miller.

Mt. Oliver, Clark H. Johnston.

Sharpsburg, Peter Keil, Ed. T. Saint.

Turentum, H. S. Fullerton.

Verona, First ward, Geo. Ritchie.

Verona, Second ward, Daniel Stotler.

West Elizabeth, First ward, Cassidy.

West Elizabeth, J. H. Lynch.

West Liberty, John Paul.

TOWNSHIPS.

Aleppo, George W. Murphy.

Baldwin, First district, John Watson; Second district, Malcolm Leslie.

Chartiers, First district, William Creighton; Second district, David McGunnegle.

Collier, William Eggy.

Crescent, West Bateman.

East Deer, Hugh Moore.

Elizabeth, First district, Samuel Scott; Second district, Robert Wilson; Third district, Jacob Ewing; Fourth district, John A. Watson.

Fawn, R. M. Gibson.

Findley, William Barton.

Forward, William Speeder.

Franklin, Thomas R. Ingrain.

Hampton, Thomas Barton.

Harrison, P. S. C. Hough.

Harmar, A. J. Barton.

Indiana, First district, W. W. Shaw; Second district, Alf. Quinett.

Kennedy, First district, S. J. Chamberlain; Second district, William Reed.

Kilbuck, John S. Rodh.

Leet, W. Hall.

Lincoln, Harman Kilgore.

Lower St. Clair, First district, Aug. Haas; Second district, Thos. Granger.

Marshall, Geo. Neely.

Mifflin, First district, M. K. Snodgrass; Second district, Anthony Beil; Third district, W. S. Bullock.

Moon, J. H. McCabe.

McCandless, Robt. Guiton.

Ohio, Wm. Wilson.

North Fayette, James Grier.

North Versailles, A. J. Shank.

Oakland, First district, James Wilson; Second district, J. G. Wier.

Penn, Thomas Duff.

Patton, First district, Oliver Elliott; Second district, John Thompson.

Perry, First district, Abraham Latham; Second district, C. C. Collins; Third district, Henry Sweeney.

Pine, Thos. Graham.

Plum, First district, Alex. McJunkin; Second district, James Patterson.

Reserve, James Mutzig.

Richland, William Dickey.

Robinson, First district, Isaac M. Ross; Second district, William McIlwaine.

Ross, First district, Thomas Moorhead; Second district, D. H. Cunningham.

Scott, First district, William B. Lee; Second district, William Espy.

Shaler, First district, Chris. Bauerline; Second district, Adam Brown.

Sewickley, Gardner Withers.

Springdale, Jacob H. Walters.

Stowe, Fayette Ege, First district, John Collins; Second district, Andrew Wilson.

Scott, Versailles, William Reeder.

Snowden, Henry Ross.

Stowe, Thomas I. Sherridan.

Union, A. Winders.

Upper St. Clair, First district, Dr. W. J. Gilmore; Second district, John Espy.

Versailles, Cyrus Christy.

West Deer, Benjamin Dunbett.

Wilkins, First district, W. F. McKelvey; Second district, Henry Wilhelm; Third district, William Anderson; Fourth district, James S. Woodwell.

ANOTHER MURDER.

Man Shot and Mortally Wounded on Third Avenue—Arrest of the Perpetrator.

William Thomas Edgar, aged thirty-five years, a blacksmith, who boarded on Carson street, South Side, was shot and mortally wounded Saturday night, under the following circumstances: The wounded man and an acquaintance named Edward Gibbons, who is also a South Side glassblower, were in Wilbert's saloon, next door to Philo Hall, on Third avenue, playing a game called "pigeon hole." Gibbons during the progress of the game, stated that he had been robbed, and Edgar, not crediting the statement, requested to leave to search his comrade's pockets, which was granted. In searching, Edgar became convinced that Gibbons was not robbed two dollars. There was some talk concerning the matter, and subsequently Gibbons returned to the pavement and encountered some other parties, whereupon Gibbons drew a revolver and fired three shots, one of which demonstrated with by Edgar, but instead of being pacified he said that if he (Edgar) would come near him he would shoot him. Edgar then made a rush at him to secure the weapon, and in the scuffle it was discharge, the ball entering Edgar's groin and penetrating his bowels, inflicting a wound which the doctors say will prove fatal.

Lieutenant Hagar was within a hundred feet of the scene at the time the shooting occurred, and was proceeding to quell the disturbance when he heard the report of the pistol. He arrested Gibbons and locked him up in the Central Station, and also had Edgar conveyed to the same place, where he was attended by Dr. Borland. He was subsequently removed to the Homeopathic Hospital, and Dr. Burgher, who is now attending him, pronounces his case hopeless. A COMMERCIAL reporter visited the hospital at midnight and found the wounded man gradually sinking, and it is probable that he will die ere the close of to-day.

A RIGHTEOUS SENTENCE.

Fourteen Years for Reflection.

Judge Collier, on Saturday, heard the motion for a new trial in the case of Isaac Elliott and Daniel Lafferty, convicted of rape on oath of Annie Roth. I will be remembered that, on the trial, the defendants attempted to prove an *alibi*, but there was half an hour or more (just at the time when the offense was alleged to have been committed) not accounted for. Mr. Marshall expected to have a witness present to show where the men were at this important juncture, but he failed to appear. The motion for a new trial was refused, the Court remarking that the testimony of the colored man, who positively identified the defendants as the men he had seen at the place, was positive of the most conclusive kind. The prisoners were each sentenced to fourteen years imprisonment in the Penitentiary. While sentence was being pronounced on Lafferty he interrupted the Court and said that one of his jurors was not a citizen, but the Judge replied that it was too late then to object to the jury, and besides, that was the business of the Court. After the sentences had been pronounced on Elliott he volunteered the information to the Judge that he had sentenced an innocent man. The prisoner was doubtless whatever of their guilt, and they justly deserved all they got.

Answers to Correspondents.

In answer to "Alphabetical," in your last issue, for a remedy for consumption in its first stages, I can recommend Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." If taken according to directions, for it has been thoroughly tried in my family, and the result was glorious. "Alphabetical" must not expect one bottle to do the work —my wife took three bottles before she could discover any change, but after the third bottle every dose seemed to strengthen the lungs, and now she is well and hearty. If "Alphabetical" will write to me I will get witnesses to the above.

HENRY H. M. PATTON.

Lawrence, Marion county, Ind.

—Cincinnati Times, February 4, 1875.

TTHSS*

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 5, 1876.

The day's business among the banks was made somewhat more active than usual by the accumulation from the holiday; but this was not sufficient to make more than a fair average business. The money market continued easy, the demand from prime borrowers not exceeding the means of lenders. Some increase in loans is caused by the requirements of the semi annual settlements now going on; but this, too, is only transient and does not cause any hardening of the loan market. Rates of discount are unchanged and easy. The principal feature of interest is composed of the current dividends paying by the banks and insurance companies. The dividends so far as declared are fully up to the general expectations, and in the case of some of the leading banks which declare the largest percentages, we are assured that the dividend is fully earned. We give a list of the dividends so far as made public:

Banks.	*Dividends.*	*Payable.*
First National	2½ quarterly	Forthwith
Allegheny Nat'l	4	semi-annual...Forthwith
Farmers' Dep. Nat'l	4	quarterly.....Forthwith
German National	3	semi-annual...Forthwith
Mechanics' Nat'l	4	semi-annual...Forthwith
S. & M. National	4	semi-annual...Forthwith
Marine Nat'l	4	semi-annual...Forthwith
Nat. Bank Com'rce	3	semi-annual...Forthwith
People's National	3	semi-annual...Forthwith
Tradesman's Nat'l	4	semi-annual...Forthwith
Union National	3	semi-annual...Forthwith
Third Nat., Ally's	4	quarterly.....Forthwith
American	4	semi-annual...July 14.
Freehold	3	semi-annual...Forthwith
Germ'n Sav $30 ₱ sh.	3	semi-annual...Forthwith
Grand Sec., Ally's	4	semi-annual...Forthwith
Iron&Glass Doll Sa	4	semi-annual...Forthwith
Masonic	3	semi-annual...July 8.
National, Allegh'y	4	semi-annual...Forthwith
Odd Fellows' Sav	3	semi-annual...Forthwith
Penn	4	semi-annual...Forthwith
Workingmen's Sa	4	semi-annual...Forthwith

Insurance Companies.		
Allegheny	$5	00 per share...Forthwith
Artisans	2	50 per share...July 15.
Birmingham	2	50 per share...Forthwith
Cash	5	per cent.....Forthwith
Enterprise	2	00 per share...July 10.
Federal	2	50 per share...Forthwith
German	3	00 per share...July 10.
German-American	4	per cent.....July 10.
Humboldt	30	per cent.(stk.)Forthwith
Manufacturers'	3	00 per share...Forthwith
Pittsburgh	5	00 per share...Forthwith
Reliance	4	00 per share...Forthwith
Union	3	per cent.....Forthwith

Miscellaneous.		
Allegh'y Bridge Co	$1	75 ₱ sh., 6 mos..Forthwith
Ft'N & Allegh'y Bg	2	50 ₱ sh., 6 mos..Forthwith
N. Liberties do	$2	00 ₱ sh., 6 mos..Forthwith
Union Switch	3	per cent.....July 10.

The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

	10:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
Gold	112⅝	112¼	112⅛	112⅛
U. S. 6s, 1881, coup	119½			119½
5-20s, 1865	116¼			116¼
5-20s, 1867	116¼			116¼
5-20s, 1867, registered	115⅜			115⅜
5-20s, 1868	118¼			118¼
5-20s, 1868, registered	117½			117½
5-20s, 1869	121¾			121¾
10-40s	112⅝			112⅝
10-40s, coupons	113⅛			113⅛
Currency 6s	118½			118½
New 5 per cents	117½			117½
Pacific 6s of '95 Tel	71⅞	72	72¼	72¼
Quicksilver	26¾			26¾
Mariposa	13			13
Adams Express	110½			110½
American Express	56			56
United States Express	88½			88½
Wells, Fargo & Co	108¾			108¾
New York Central	98½			98½
Erie	21¾			21¾
Michigan Central	92			92
Michigan Southern	89			89
Illinois Central	89½			89½
Cleveland & Pitt	93			93
Cleveland & Toledo	92			92
Do. preferred	98			98
Rock Island	109⅜			109⅜
St. Paul common	41			41
Do. preferred	72¾			72¾
Wabash	27			27
Wabash preferred	50			50
Union Pacific	103			103
Iron Mountain	23			23
A. P. Telegraph	18¾			18¾
Pacific Mail	21			21
South Carolinas, July	3			3
Missouri 6s	102			104¼

The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central			52½
Reading			44½
United Cos. of N. J	126		
Pgh, Titusville and Buf			10½
Pgh, Ft. Wayne & Chic			97¾
Allegheny Valley	38½		
P. C. & St. L. m. 6s	84½		

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 112⅛.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, July 5.—Money closed easy at 2 @3½ per cent. Prime commercial paper 5@6 per cent. Customs receipts $227,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $369,000. Clearings $77,000,000. Sterling steady at 488@490.

GOLD.

Gold weak, opening at 112⅝, advancing to 112⅝, and closing at 112⅛, carrying rates 1@3 per cent. Loans also made flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds firm. Railroad bonds in good demand. Quiet stocks dull and irregular, but closing generally firm, especially for Western Union. Transactions only 55,000 shares, of which 4,000 were Pacific Mail, 16,000 Western Union, 4,000 St. Paul common, 3,000 New Jersey Central and 5,000 Michigan Central. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	71¾	Rock Island	109¼
Quicksilver	13	St. Paul	41½
Do. preferred	18	Do. preferred	71½
Pacific Mail	20⅞	Toledo & Wabash	27
Mariposa	9½	Do. preferred	51½
Do. preferred	19¾	Ft. Wayne	101¾
Adams Express	109¾	Terre Haute	13¾
Wells Fargo Ex	108	Do. preferred	35¾
American Ex	58½	Chicago & Alton	102
U. S. Express	77½	Do. preferred	106
New Jersey Central	108¾	Ohio & Mississippi	17½
Erie	14¾	Del. & Lacka'na	105
Do. preferred	26	Atlantic & P. Tel	18¼
Harlem	139¼	Missouri Pacific	77
Do. preferred	133	Atlantic & P. pref	24
Michigan Central	91½	Lakeshore Central	107½
Panama	136	Burlington & Q	114¾
Lake Shore	90½	Hannibal & St. Jo	14
Illinois Central	97¾	Union Pacific stck	63
Cleveland & Pitts	93	Central Pac. bonds	107
Northwestern	62¾	Union Pac. bonds	103½
Do. preferred	66½	Do. land grants	101¾
C. C. C. & I	49	Do. sink'g fu'd bds	91¾
N. J. Central	74⅜		

*Ex-dividend.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	120¾	10-40's, registered	118
6-20's, 1862	116	10-40's, coupons	118¼
5-20s, 1865, new	117½	New 5's	117¾
5-20s, 1867*	115⅞	Currency 6's	120
5-20s, 1868	117½		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	46¾	Virginia, old	27
Tennessee, new	46¾	Missouri 6's	104
Virginia, new	27		

LONDON, July 5, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £29,000. Consols 93 13-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865-5; do 1867, 106½; 10-40's, 107¼; new 5's, 105⅞. Railroad securities—New York Central 97; Erie 12¾; preferred 28.

PARIS, July 5.—Rentes 105 francs 15

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1876.

THE question now is, who will reform the "reformers"?

OLD JUBAL EARLY says that he never heard of HAYES during the war; but that was probably because he kept out of HAYES' way.

EPITOME of the convention proceedings at St. Louis: "For they commit falsehood, and the thief cometh in, and the troop of robbers spolleth without."

HENDRICKS declared, before the convention was held, that he never would accept of the second place on the ticket—never, never, never, never! Yet he will.

THE value of the foreign exports from Baltimore, last month, aggregated over four million dollars, an increase of upwards of a million over the May exports. The coastwise trade of the port was also quite large. Baltimore is prospering.

THE Democrats insist upon it that Governor HAYES should resign the Governorship, now that he has been nominated for President. As TILDEN and HENDRICKS are both Governors, HAYES is probably waiting to see what *they* will do.

ACCORDING to the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, the platform of 1864, which declared the war "a failure," greatly troubles the Democratic friends of TILDEN. We don't see why it should. Most of them did their level best to make the war a failure.

A DEMOCRATIC correspondent of the Massillon, O., *American* writes that "thousands of Democrats—patriots good and true—rejoice at the nomination of Governor HAYES, ten thousand of whom in Ohio alone will rally to his standard in November next."

THE day before the St. Louis nominations the Cincinnati *Enquirer* said:

"The nomination of Governor Hoadly will now shouts for TILDEN and HENDRICKS. That's the ticket for the mercenaries of the Democratic party."

Yet that paper supports it.

THE political views of our local Democratic contemporary are closely akin to those of Colonel BRECKENRIDGE, of Kentucky. It holds that the meanest Democrat on the meanest possible platform is preferable to the best Republican on the best possible platform.

WE TAKE this early opportunity of reminding Hon. JAMES H. HOPKINS of his remark to a Democratic interviewer that HANCOCK was the only man who could beat HAYES in Pennsylvania. TILDEN is therefore out of the question, the Hon. JAMES H. being judge.

THE Democratic platform asks for civil service reform, and the Democratic House of Representatives at Washington calmly ignores the demand. The President wants it, but Congress one can make it effective, and the present Congress has never made the smallest movement in that direction.

THE Springfield *Republican* opines that if there is ever another Democratic National Convention, there will be colored delegates in it. In no contrary sense do we expect that if there are a few more Democratic Houses of Congress, colored men will not be able to gain admittance any more than they can now enlist in the army.

THIS was the editorially expressed opinion of the Memphis *Avalanche*, on Tuesday morning:

"TILDEN is a sham reformer, and the canvass in his behalf will be on the basis misrepresentation, deceit and fraud."

We shall be curious to see whether these views have undergone revision since his nomination.

THE stockholders of the Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company contributed not a little to the nomination of TILDEN at St. Louis. It was against their will, however, and they are going to instantute a judicial inquiry into the matter tomorrow, unless the ambitious "railroad wrecker" obtains a yet further extension of time.

THE exports of domestic produce from the port of New York for the week ending on Wednesday were $6,218,904, against $5,218,653 for the corresponding week in 1875, and $7,191,644 in 1874. The total exports of produce from that port since January 1 this year amount to $125,903,406, against $144,972,677 for the corresponding period in 1875, and $121,751,995 in 1874.

OUR cordial acknowledgments are due to the New York *Express*, the Brooklyn *Argus*, the Cincinnati *Enquirer* and other representative Democratic papers, for their kindness in furnishing us with so great a store of Republican political ammunition in the way of exposures of TILDEN's record. We promise that, as the battle deepens, it shall do round execution.

SPEAKING of two of the delegates in attendance on the St. Louis Convention, a *Globe* reporter says that General STEEDMAN held a command during the war *in the Confederate service* under General MANSON." This is a mistake. Both of them served in the Union army during the rebellion. They have only served the Confederacy since the surrender.

THE vote of Allegheny county, last year, for Governor, has never yet been published by Congressional districts. Governor HARTRANFT had 5,647 majority in the county, and this majority in this divided between the two Congressional districts:

	22d district.	23d district.
Republican vote	10,656	8,951
Democratic vote	3,760	5,209
Republican majority	2,616	2,845

TAMMANY went in force to St. Louis to defeat TILDEN, and circulated little handbills by the thousand, signed by 150 of the most active Democratic politicians in New York, certifying that TILDEN, if nominated, would be beaten 40,000 in his own State. Now, the question is, what will Tammany and the 150 certifiers do? Will they support TILDEN and try to make themselves out liars?

JOHN MORRISSEY, the New York prize fighter, was Governor TILDEN's chief backer for President in the St. Louis Convention, and JOHN C. JACOBS, of New York, a notorious protege of TWEED, was the prompter of the temporary Chairman in addressing the convention and in making the rulings which shaped its permanent organization. The conjunction is a very instructive one.

THE United States bonds on which interest will mature to-morrow are all the bonds known as "sixes of 1881," and also the six per cent. consolidated bonds known as "consols," of which series were issued in 1865, 1867, 1868. The amount of coin required to pay the July interest is $25,041,930. In addition to this amount there will be required in currency to pay interest on the bonds of the Pacific Railroad, $1,938,705.

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC BOLTER.

AMONG the delegates to the St. Louis Convention were a number of venerable fossils who, for the first time since the breaking out of the rebellion, showed themselves in a national convention—old pro-slavery Democrats who, during the five years of civil war, had laid out in the swamps till moss had grown on their backs, and who, to escape Union troops, had crawled in and out of hollow logs till they had worn the hair off their heads. It must have been an inspiring spectacle.

IT APPEARS that in the St. Louis Convention, JOHN A. MCCLERNAND, the permanent Chairman, and who served as a General in the Union army, was called "*Mr.*" while FITZHUGH LEE, who served in the rebel army, was styled "*General*," and the Chicago *Journal* thinks that this circumstance, although trivial in itself, "is especially significant as showing the war sympathies of the Democracy." Possibly so. Still our contemporary should bear in mind the indisputable historic fact that McCLERNAND was no soldier.

HON. JOHN FERRENBATCH, of Cleveland, Ohio, who has been the President of the Workingmen's International Union, and of the Machinists' and Blacksmiths' Union of North America, has written a letter to the Rochester *Express* approving of HAYES, who, he says, is a candidate who will be very acceptable to the workingmen of the country. We quote:

"The question you ask concerning the attitude of Governor R. B. Hayes in relation to the interest of the laboring masses, I can most cheerfully answer. I am personally acquainted with the Governor, and, as an advocate of the rights of my fellow workingmen, I can heartily indorse him as the real friend of all who earn their bread by honest industry. I have dedicated the best portion of my life to the advancement of the interests of my fellow-toilers, and were I so situated that I could take the field during the coming campaign, I should with great pleasure cast my influence in the balance for Governor R. B. Hayes."

FREE TRADE AND THE DEMOCRACY.

The Democrats at St. Louis have at last shown the cloven foot and pronounced openly for Free Trade. The party always has been a Free Trade one; but it has always allowed the Pennsylvania Democracy to profess themselves Tariff men, and in that way it has paraded itself with a double face, and been enabled, through this deception, to mislead the Tariff Democrats. That trick is no longer available. Henceforth it goes before the people as a Free Trade party, in Pennsylvania as well as elsewhere, and no amount of protestations on the part of individual Democrats can save them from utter condemnation in this State. The party is Free Trade, and a Democrat who votes for TILDEN, no matter what his professions may be, votes for Free Trade as a part of his party's policy.

What, for instance, have COCHRAN and HOPKINS done to save the present tariff or prevent meddling with it? They voted for KERR for Speaker because they *had* to, and they voted for him *knowing* that he was a Free Trade man and would appoint the committees of the House in the interest of Free Trade. They voted so as to render themselves powerless to help the tariff, in the hour of its need, and they have ever since been playing into the hands of the Free Trade men while standing ready to vote *for* the tariff when their votes were not needed. They have, in fact, done their best to destroy the tariff and the manufacturing interest, while pretending, all along, to be favorable to it. Party necessity compelled them to do this, and their case is a fair illustration of the folly of trusting to Democrats to do what no Democrat can honestly do.

Heretofore, individual Democrats have been permitted to profess a devotion to Protection, in spite of their party creed; but henceforth this is impossible. There is no longer any middle course to pursue. TILDEN and HENDRICKS are both Free Trade men; the party creed is Free Trade; the party cry is for Free Trade; and Messrs. COCHRAN and HOPKINS must either throw in their lot with the Free Trade men or train with the opposition. They cannot support TILDEN without supporting his platform, and the folly of trusting the interests of two tariff districts to two of the supporters of a Free Trade candidate for President is too plain to bear repetition. If the tariff has not been meddled with, at this session, it is because the Democratic leaders have not seen their way clear to do it and not to any efforts of HOPKINS or COCHRAN to prevent it. Their hands have been tied from the start; and henceforth, if they are party men, they must turn in and support the free trade policy to which their party is committed. They cannot fight their own party; and no matter what protestations they may make, they must appear before the people either as party hypocrites or as party recusants. They can make their choice, and we venture to predict that they will be found in the party traces, at the proper time, working in the interests of free trade.

DEMOCRATIC TESTIMONY.

JOHN KELLY had the following poster over his headquarters at St. Louis:

"The city of New York, the largest Democratic city in the Union, is uncompromisingly opposed to the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden for the Presidency, because he cannot carry the State of New York."

Eleven Democratic statesmen of New York bore similar testimony:

"We earnestly believe that the salvation of our country imperatively demands that Republican administration of national affairs should cease to exist, and we do not believe that this can be done on a basis misrepresentation, deceit and fraud."

Mr. LITTLEJOHN, delegate from Oswego to the St. Louis Convention, said:

"Tilden is a sham reformer, a fraud, a cheat, a humbug. He cannot carry New York against HAYES and Wheeler. He will be beaten by at least 30,000 votes. Wheeler is one of the strongest men of any party in the Empire State, and it would be difficult to defeat him under any circumstances."

And finally, 150 Democratic leaders of the State of New York say:

"As the friends of Governor Tilden from New York are industriously circulating a report among the delegates in the convention from other States that the opposition in the State of New York to his nomination has emanated from parties either without personal character or having little political influence, it is proper that the facts should be laid before the delegates assembled, that they may be enabled to judge in an intelligent and impartial manner of the truth of these statements, and shape their action accordingly. The following partial and very incomplete list of prominent New York Democrats who oppose Mr. Tilden's nomination, ON THE GROUND THAT HE CANNOT CARRY HIS OWN STATE, OR THE COUNTRY, is the best answer to these statements and is all the evidence it is deemed necessary to furnish."

[Here follow the names of men of national reputation and large State influence.]

THE WHEAT CROP.

Whenever harvest approaches there is sure to be a concerted movement to decry the yield and make it appear that it is short, and has been affected seriously by the chinch bug disasters. The outcry this year, is based upon the Hessian fly. This is a new pest, out West, and has taken the place of the grasshopper and the chinch bug; and the terror of its advent has probably outrun everything like sobriety in calculation. The following from the Milwaukee (Wis.) correspondence of the Chicago *Tribune*, under date of June 25, is to the point:

Your correspondent has just returned from trips covering fourteen days and nights, extending over 2,203 miles of railroading and steamboating and 350 miles of teaming, through the richest agricultural regions of Wisconsin and its canvassers had a panic stricken that, so far as this State is concerned, the promise of an abundant wheat crop was never more satisfactory. The farmers are busy in the fields, this year of the played out grasshopper, must come from somewhere, and he may as well hail from that vague region, Northwestern Iowa, as anywhere else. All I have to say is that, so far as this State is concerned, I believe to extreme northeast, northwest and southwest points, and talked fully with farmers about crops in their localities, and in the localities further west, southwest and northwest; and all accounts have agreed that agriculturists have a harder time in getting anything to grumble about than ever before at this period of the year. I have, on this journey, met a number of travelers, farmers and country merchants, from Iowa and Minnesota, *en route* to the Centennial and to Milwaukee and Chicago to make purchases, and drummers from New York, Boston, Chicago and Milwaukee houses, returned from the blighted stricken districts, and they almost unanimously agree that the prospects for a good wheat crop were never better. In fact, I have not heard any one wag worth making a wry face about, either from chinch bugs, Hessian flies or any other insects, pests or plagues. Many of the best informed of these persons I have met since these sensational reports commenced circulating, and their information was quite as late as any published to date. Very likely, in some localities in newly settled lands, swarms of insects have greatly reduced the growing crops; but to say that the entire crop or whole sections of well settled lands is a failure, is simply reckless falsehood.

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC BOLTER.

The Steubenville *Gazette*, a life-long Democratic paper, bolts the nomination of TILDEN. It says:

As for Mr. Tilden, we have frequently said that if he were nominated we would not give him our support, and now that he has been chosen as the "Democratic" candidate for President, we declare freely and unequivocally, that unless something beyond our present knowledge conspires to change our opinion of the man and his position, we will do nothing whatever to further his election. We do not now consider him a Democrat, for no Democrat would have used his influence and money to defeat the election of Wm. Allen to the Governorship of Ohio, as did Mr. Tilden last year. After having worked so earnestly for the success of the Democratic greenback cause last year, and placed ourselves squarely upon a similar platform this year, we believe it would be self-stultification for us to support the man whom we blame more than any other in the country for our defeat. In our action upon this nomination we feel that we have the sympathies of a great majority of the Democrats of Jefferson county, and expect them to give us a hearty support. We are standing by our own and their record, and feel assured that they will do likewise.

ONE of the ablest leaders of the Republican party in Western New York has written to the Rochester *Democrat* a letter on the political situation and outlook, in which he forcibly maintains that the vital issue in the pending political campaign is practically the same as in the contests of the last twelve years, that of the sovereignty of the nation as against the doctrine that the States are sovereign, and therefore have a right to determine the nature, quality and prepotuity of the Government of the United States, and the existence of the Republic. The Republican party represents the idea that the United States is a nation; the Democratic party the idea that it is a league; the one that we are a people, the other that we are as many distinct peoples as there are States in the Union; these States confederated together for common purposes, and not knit together under a common constitution, making us a people "one and indivisible." He says—and his views, which are those of thoughtful people generally, derive additional weight and moment from the action of the St. Louis Convention:

Now, it is just at this point that the issue is to be fought: It is not a bloody-shirt issue, as the Democratic party insists it is, wherein, or whereby, the Republican party intends to possess the means to keep the Southern States in substantially a territorial or subordinate condition; but it is an issue with reference to national existence; wherein the Republican party means to assert, advocate, defend, and when in power legislate for the supremacy of the people under the national Constitution; making the Government of the United States sovereign, and the government of the States as subordinate; recognizing the supremacy of the United States Government, giving to it the power under the Constitution of the United States, by the laws thereof, to follow, seize, take care of and protect the humblest citizen in the farthest corner of the Republic in his rights of person and property belonging to him by virtue of his citizenship.

Under this issue, fairly joined, between these two parties, represented on both sides by able and honest men, the Democracy of this country will be beaten, and will stay beaten, unless from the corruption of the Republican party, because of its being in power, there needs to be a revolution. Whenever such a necessity arises the people will, if possible, prefer to seek reformation, relief, correction of abuses and reinstatement of the Republic in honest ways of taking care of itself, through the Republican party, which believes in the perpetuity of the Union, rather than through a party whose direct efforts in the past, and whose prospective efforts indicate a possible course of action which might result in the dismemberment of the Union and thereby in its destruction.

We really, as a people, are represented by two wholly different and intrinsically antagonistic types or orders of civilization. The cavaliers and the roundheads of bygone days had no more widely divergent and repellent principles as to government and its uses, its powers, privileges and its functions than the men of the late slave States, and the men of the then only existing free States have.

We neither think alike, believe alike, nor act alike; and the question is one of not a whit less importance, now that the issue is transferred from the battle-field to the ballot-box, which of these two philosophies of government is to obtain in this country. If the Southern, then the perpetuity of the Union may be dreamed about, but never rested upon with any permanent satisfaction. If the Northern, then the Republic may be looked upon as perpetual, if it can be kept pure. The danger to it in one case is organic, in the other functional; the one carrying with it the elements of its own destruction, the other having in the same conditions the elements of its own preservation.

It is well, therefore, for the interests of the people at large, that the Republican party has nominated men who have had no part in the rebellion, and who are so far free from the bitterness of political strife, and whose hold on public life has been so long and intimate, as to justify the claim that they are free from the corruption incident to office and public trusts, as to permit the party to join issue with its great antagonist, other than personal or mere party differences. Whatever may have been the faults of the Republican party in the management of public affairs, these are matters which it has competency for to settle satisfactorily, without placing at the helm of the ship of State a party whose history for the last twenty years has been one of disloyalty to liberty and the existence of the nation.

Whether you look at an individual or a party, it is much easier to deny that it is a knave than it is with a traitor. Admit the corruption in the Republican party with which the Democratic party charges it, that is a very different question from that when you pass from the corruption growing out of long administration of public affairs, to the corruption which inheres in every organization of governments, consequently in all the forms whereby power has to represent itself in the shape of laws and their administration, you come to deal with an evil which taps the roots of the deep into human consciences; and if you do not or cannot deal with this in a very active and effective way, you not only deal with public virtue dies, but the nation dies also.

Over and above all homilies and political aphorisms, or declarations of fundamental principles, there exists in the American people an instinct that, if we are to have a nation, we are not to have a party managing its interests which believes in the right of its possible dissolution; and this instinct is this fail to assert itself as against everything that the Democratic party can do to the contrary, by placing the candidates of the Republican party in our highest seats of government.

THE special point of TILDEN'S harangue at Albany on Thursday night was an appeal for the votes of workingmen. And thereby hangs a tale. TILDEN is largely interested in mines near Marquette, Michigan, and one of them is named the New York mine, in compliment to his State. He owns three-fourths of the stock of this mine, and is the President of the company. In 1863 the New York Mine Company, among others, issued demand notes in payment of the laborers and local mine debts. Such notes were beautifully engraved and presented a striking similitude to a greenback note. These mine shinplasters circulated among the people of the Upper peninsula of Michigan as money, and were soon issued in such vast numbers that they drove legitimate money out of general circulation. In the ten years in which they had full sway Mr. FINNEY, the sub-Collector of the Marquette district, who was one of the parties who made the assessment upon which the currency was listed for taxation, estimates that fully fifty millions of this worthless trash was issued by TILDEN and his mining friends. In 1874 certain enterprising mine operators were interfering some of the stuff, and they were arrested and prosecuted for the forgery. The trial developed the fact that the issue of this "iron currency," as it was called, was illegal and fraudulent; that the notes were void and incapable of being forged, and that the utterers of them were liable to fine and imprisonment for their enterprise. In the meantime, the attention of the Government authorities had been called to the fact that the mining corporations had not paid any of the tax required by law in such cases, and an agent was sent to assist the resident revenue agent in assessing and collecting the tax due for years. It was also announced that the statute taxing national and State banks ten per cent. on every dollar of this money that had or might issue would be enforced. This killed TILDEN'S rag baby effectually, and he and his fellow wild catters set about devising a plan to escape paying the tax that was justly due the Government on the shinplasters they had issued. Accordingly, they framed an act directing the Secretary of the Treasury to settle all claims and penalties against them on the payment of a mere moiety of the amount they owed, and this act they rushed through the night of the last session of the Forty-third Congress. TILDEN also had several stores in the neighborhood of his mines, where groceries and dry goods and a variety of other articles were for sale, and he made his notes legal tender in exchange for these goods. His notes being legal-tender only at his own stores, the unfortunate holders had to make all their purchases from TILDEN, who thus pocketed a handsome profit on the sale of his wares. The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, now a supporter of TILDEN, is the authority from which we derive these several facts. A millionaire who insists upon paying wages with bogus and otherwise dishonest paper scrip, is a pretty fellow to appeal for the votes of the workingmen, isn't he?

IN NOTICING the remarkable increase which has taken place within the last four or five years in the production of Bessemer steel rails in this country, the Boston *Advertiser* shows very conclusively that this important interest owes its success and very probably its existence, here, to the workings of the protective tariff, which the Democrats are now seeking to overthrow. At the same it was seriously questioned whether we had any pig iron that would furnish the required chemical analysis, so as to be adapted to the process. The same doubt existed with reference to the finding of "ganister" and the making of a suitable "spiegeleisen." The quality of the pig iron could only be determined by tests on a large scale, and it is contended that the process could not have been successfully introduced into this country without protection, because the necessary capital for making the tests could not have been commanded in free protection. The cost of a Bessemer plant was very great, and the first question to be solved was how to reduce the expense per ton of steel produced. Either less expensive machinery or the means of an increased production was necessary to reduce the investment of capital per ton. The result was the improvement of the machinery at increased cost, but in so doing its productive power was so largely increased that the investment of capital per ton has been reduced nearly sixty-six per cent. "This," says our contemporary, "is the natural and uniform working of protection, to improve the machinery and lessen the amount of labor. To succeed with a manufactured article under any tariff that can be passed is only possible under these conditions." The bringing out and development of this great interest is of much importance in the utilization of our native resources and the increased employment of labor; but by its tendency to secure lower prices it is of even greater benefit to the country financially. The *Advertiser* says:

"That the protective tariff should be entitled to a large share of the credit of the introduction of its manufacture into this country, few will dispute. Under its fostering care the necessary capital was ventured, and under its working the manufacturers have been enabled to sustain themselves, until by new processes discovered, as the result of costly experiments and by new and costly machinery, they are able not only to compete with the foreign article, but, by increasing the production to a point nearly supplying the home demand, to reduce the price to less than a third of its former cost."

THE exact statement and comparison of receipts for the fiscal year 1875 6, just closed, cannot be made up for some time. The daily statement shows, however, that the internal revenue receipts for the year were $116,977,624 50, or $3,000,000 below the revised estimates; those from customs nearly $147,000,000, or about $9,000,000 below the estimates; from miscellaneous sources $24,000,000, or about $3,000,000 above the estimates. The expenditures for the same time have been about $263,000,000, or more than $5,000,000 below the estimates. Thus compared with the revised estimates, the Treasury has lost $9,000,000 on customs, $3,0000,000 on internal revenue, and gained $3,000,000 on miscellaneous receipts and $5,000,000 on expenditures in it, or a showing for the Treasury over $10,000,000 better than for the year 1875, when the deficit was $17,600,000. The word "deficit" in this connection does not, however, convey the precise meaning of the case, for the sinking fund is ahead of its requirements by a very large amount. Even if such were not the case, to pay money into the sinking fund is simply taking money out of one pocket of the Government and putting it into another. This is a pretty good showing under the circumstances. The tariff agitation had a large share in the decrease in customs collections, and the ominous talk about reducing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco had the effect of largely reducing the internal revenue receipts. As compared with the preceding fiscal year, the result is as follows:

Comparative statement of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1875, and June 30, 1876:

	Customs.	Int. rev.	Miscell's.
1875	$157,167,722	$110,007,498	$23,824,825
1876	147,000,000	116,977,624	24,000,000

Comparative statement of estimated and actual receipts and expenditures, fiscal year, 1876:

	Receipts.	Expend's.
Estimate	$297,456,145	$268,447,543
Actual	288,000,000	263,000,000
Difference	$ 9,456,145	$ 5,447,543

The excess of receipts over expenditures is about $25,000,000, which has already been paid into the sinking fund. This fund amounted during the year to $32,265,692.

THE Liberal German press is very generally supporting the Republican ticket. The Chicago *Tribune* prints a list of twenty-three daily German papers which have come out for HAYES and WHEELER. When the Cincinnati nominations were announced, no disposition was apparent among the Germans to wait and see what might be done at St. Louis. They were pleased with the ticket, and, in that straightforward way to which they are accustomed, they have not hesitated to give expression to their pleasure. The cordiality of their reception of the Republican ticket is largely due to the fact that they have no hope of any reformation in the Democratic party. It is incapable of rising to a higher political plane, or take advanced position upon any great public issue; but like a drowning rat it clings to the old Democratic hulk of the past with desperate tenacity. In the past record of the Democracy there is nothing inviting to the earnest, honest reformer. As the *Tribune* says, "there exists in the American people an instinct that, if we are to have a nation, we are not to have a party managing its interests which believes in the right of its possible dissolution; and this instinct is this fail to assert itself as against everything that the Democratic party can do to the contrary, by placing the candidates of the Republican party in our highest seats of government."

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IN NOTICING the remarkable increase which has taken place within the last four or five years in the production of Bessemer steel rails in this country, the Boston *Advertiser* shows very conclusively that this important interest owes its success and very probably its existence, here, to the workings of the protective tariff, which the Democrats are now seeking to overthrow. At the same it was seriously questioned whether we had any pig iron that would furnish the required chemical analysis, so as to be adapted to the process. The same doubt existed with reference to the finding of "ganister" and the making of a suitable "spiegeleisen." The quality of the pig iron could only be determined by tests on a large scale, and it is contended that the process could not have been successfully introduced into this country without protection, because the necessary capital for making the tests could not have been commanded in free protection. The cost of a Bessemer plant was very great, and the first question to be solved was how to reduce the expense per ton of steel produced. Either less expensive machinery or the means of an increased production was necessary to reduce the investment of capital per ton. The result was the improvement of the machinery at increased cost, but in so doing its productive power was so largely increased that the investment of capital per ton has been reduced nearly sixty-six per cent. "This," says our contemporary, "is the natural and uniform working of protection, to improve the machinery and lessen the amount of labor. To succeed with a manufactured article under any tariff that can be passed is only possible under these conditions." The bringing out and development of this great interest is of much importance in the utilization of our native resources and the increased employment of labor; but by its tendency to secure lower prices it is of even greater benefit to the country financially. The *Advertiser* says:

"That the protective tariff should be entitled to a large share of the credit of the introduction of its manufacture into this country, few will dispute. Under its fostering care the necessary capital was ventured, and under its working the manufacturers have been enabled to sustain themselves, until by new processes discovered, as the result of costly experiments and by new and costly machinery, they are able not only to compete with the foreign article, but, by increasing the production to a point nearly supplying the home demand, to reduce the price to less than a third of its former cost."

THE exact statement and comparison of receipts for the fiscal year 1875 6, just closed, cannot be made up for some time. The daily statement shows, however, that the internal revenue receipts for the year were $116,977,624 50, or $3,000,000 below the revised estimates; those from customs nearly $147,000,000, or about $9,000,000 below the estimates; from miscellaneous sources $24,000,000, or about $3,000,000 above the estimates. The expenditures for the same time have been about $263,000,000, or more than $5,000,000 below the estimates. Thus compared with the revised estimates, the Treasury has lost $9,000,000 on customs, $3,0000,000 on internal revenue, and gained $3,000,000 on miscellaneous receipts and $5,000,000 on expenditures in it, or a showing for the Treasury over $10,000,000 better than for the year 1875, when the deficit was $17,600,000. The word "deficit" in this connection does not, however, convey the precise meaning of the case, for the sinking fund is ahead of its requirements by a very large amount. Even if such were not the case, to pay money into the sinking fund is simply taking money out of one pocket of the Government and putting it into another. This is a pretty good showing under the circumstances. The tariff agitation had a large share in the decrease in customs collections, and the ominous talk about reducing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco had the effect of largely reducing the internal revenue receipts. As compared with the preceding fiscal year, the result is as follows:

Comparative statement of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1875, and June 30, 1876:

	Customs.	Int. rev.	Miscell's.
1875	$157,167,722	$110,007,498	$23,824,825
1876	147,000,000	116,977,624	24,000,000

Comparative statement of estimated and actual receipts and expenditures, fiscal year, 1876:

	Receipts.	Expend's.
Estimate	$297,456,145	$268,447,543
Actual	288,000,000	263,000,000
Difference	$ 9,456,145	$ 5,447,543

The excess of receipts over expenditures is about $25,000,000, which has already been paid into the sinking fund. This fund amounted during the year to $32,265,692.

THE Liberal German press is very generally supporting the Republican ticket. The Chicago *Tribune* prints a list of twenty-three daily German papers which have come out for HAYES and WHEELER. When the Cincinnati nominations were announced, no disposition was apparent among the Germans to wait and see what might be done at St. Louis. They were pleased with the ticket, and, in that straightforward way to which they are accustomed, they have not hesitated to give expression to their pleasure. The cordiality of their reception of the Republican ticket is largely due to the fact that they have no hope of any reformation in the Democratic party. It is incapable of rising to a higher political plane, or take advanced position upon any great public issue; but like a drowning rat it clings to the old Democratic hulk of the past with desperate tenacity. In the past record of the Democracy there is nothing inviting to the earnest, honest reformer. As the *Tribune* says, "there exists in the American people an instinct that, if we are to have a nation, we are not to have a party managing its interests which believes in the right of its possible dissolution; and this instinct is this fail to assert itself as against everything that the Democratic party can do to the contrary, by placing the candidates of the Republican party in our highest seats of government."

THE special point of TILDEN'S harangue at Albany on Thursday night was an appeal for the votes of workingmen. And thereby hangs a tale. TILDEN is largely interested in mines near Marquette, Michigan, and one of them is named the New York mine, in compliment to his State. He owns three-fourths of the stock of this mine, and is the President of the company. In 1863 the New York Mine Company, among others, issued demand notes in payment of the laborers and local mine debts. Such notes were beautifully engraved and presented a striking similitude to a greenback note. These mine shinplasters circulated among the people of the Upper peninsula of Michigan as money, and were soon issued in such vast numbers that they drove legitimate money out of general circulation. In the ten years in which they had full sway Mr. FINNEY, the sub-Collector of the Marquette district, who was one of the parties who made the assessment upon which the currency was listed for taxation, estimates that fully fifty millions of this worthless trash was issued by TILDEN and his mining friends. In 1874 certain enterprising mine operators were interfering some of the stuff, and they were arrested and prosecuted for the forgery. The trial developed the fact that the issue of this "iron currency," as it was called, was illegal and fraudulent; that the notes were void and incapable of being forged, and that the utterers of them were liable to fine and imprisonment for their enterprise. In the meantime, the attention of the Government authorities had been called to the fact that the mining corporations had not paid any of the tax required by law in such cases, and an agent was sent to assist the resident revenue agent in assessing and collecting the tax due for years. It was also announced that the statute taxing national and State banks ten per cent. on every dollar of this money that had or might issue would be enforced. This killed TILDEN'S rag baby effectually, and he and his fellow wild catters set about devising a plan to escape paying the tax that was justly due the Government on the shinplasters they had issued. Accordingly, they framed an act directing the Secretary of the Treasury to settle all claims and penalties against them on the payment of a mere moiety of the amount they owed, and this act they rushed through the night of the last session of the Forty-third Congress. TILDEN also had several stores in the neighborhood of his mines, where groceries and dry goods and a variety of other articles were for sale, and he made his notes legal tender in exchange for these goods. His notes being legal-tender only at his own stores, the unfortunate holders had to make all their purchases from TILDEN, who thus pocketed a handsome profit on the sale of his wares. The Cincinnati *Enquirer*, now a supporter of TILDEN, is the authority from which we derive these several facts. A millionaire who insists upon paying wages with bogus and otherwise dishonest paper scrip, is a pretty fellow to appeal for the votes of the workingmen, isn't he?

GOVERNOR TILDEN having boasted that he would carry the State of New York by 50,000 majority, the *Mail* admits that, if he can successfully execute the plan by which HOFFMAN was counted in as Governor of that State in 1868, he will probably realize his expectations. Its *modus operandi* was as follows:

ROOMS OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, }
NEW YORK, October 27, 1868. }

MY DEAR SIR—Please to come communicate with some reliable person in three or four principal towns and in each city of your county and request him (expenses fully provided for at this end) to *telegraph* to William M. Tweed, Tammany Hall, at the minute of closing the polls, not waiting for the count, such person's estimate of the vote. Let the telegram be as follows: "This town will show a Democratic gain (or loss) over last year of ——." Or this one, if sufficiently certain: "This town will give a Republican (or Democratic) majority of ——." There is, of course, an important object to be obtained by a simultaneous transmission at the hour of closing the polls, but not longer waiting. Opportunity can be taken of the usual half hour lull in telegraphic communication over wires before actual results begin to be declared, and before the Associated Press absorb the telegraph with returns and interfere with individual messages, and give orders to carefully watch the count.

Very truly yours,
SAMUEL J. TILDEN,
Chairman.

This was the occasion when 212,000 votes were "counted in" in New York city for TILDEN and TWEED'S candidate, and thus secured his election as Governor. No doubt TILDEN'S managers would, if in their power, do as generously by him as he himself did by HOFFMAN eight years ago.

SOME months ago, it will be remembered, Senator DAVIS, of West Virginia, offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for a list of defaulters to the Government from 1860 to 1876, with the amount of their defalcations. The purpose of the resolution was to furnish a little campaign thunder for the Democrats. Senator SHERMAN moved to amend the resolution so as to have a list of defalcations from 1836 to the present time, and it was adopted. The report, just published, commences with the administration of President JACKSON, and shows, among things, that the defalcations under the present administration have been less than those under any other President. The losses to the Government under VAN BUREN were by far the largest, being more than double those of any other administration. The losses on every $1,000 of disbursements were in the administration of JACKSON, $10 55; VAN BUREN, $21 15; HARRISON, $10 37; POLK, $8 34; TAYLOR and FILLMORE, $7 64; PIERCE, $5 86; BUCHANAN, nearly $6 98; LINCOLN, $1 41; JOHNSON, forty-eight cents; GRANT, the first four years, forty cents; the second four years twenty-six cents. This is exclusive of the postoffice, which administers its own revenue. In the postoffice the loss has gone down from $11 18 on the $1,000 in JACKSON'S administration, and $26 19 in VAN BUREN'S to $1 56 for the first term of GRANT, and $1 01 for the second, with an average of $3 51 for the whole period.

CONSIDERABLE curiosity is felt in various quarters as to the manner in which TILDEN will attempt to reconcile his present position on the financial question with his previous professions and practices. The following comparison will serve to indicate the embarrassing nature of his dilemma:

RESUMPTION DENOUNCED.
Act passed by the New York Legislature and signed by Samuel J. Tilden, March, 1875.
CHAPTER 73. An act to establish a specie payments on all contracts or obligations in this State, and made after January 1, 1879.
SECTION 1. All taxes levied and confirmed in this State on and after January 1, 1879, shall be collected in gold, United States gold certificates, or national bank notes which are redeemable in gold on demand.
SEC. 2. Every contract or obligation made or implied and payable within this State, and made or implied after January 1, 1879, and payable in dollars, but not in a specified kind of dollars, shall be payable in United States gold coin of the standard of weight and fineness established by the laws of the United States at the time the contract or obligation shall have been made or implied.

RESUMPTION DENOUNCED.
Financial plank of the Democratic platform adopted at St. Louis, to be accepted by Samuel J. Tilden.
We denounce the resumption clause of the act of 1875, and we here demand its repeal.

SOME weeks ago TILDEN asked and obtained a further extension of time, until July 1st, to answer the suit now pending in the United States Court of New York against himself and others as the purchasing committee of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, to recover several hundred thousand dollars alleged, by the stockholders of the company, to have been misappropriated by TILDEN and others to their own use. The time expires to-morrow, so that the great "reform" candidate will soon have a chance to explain the peculiar character of at least one of his numerous "railroad wrecking" operations.

DAN VOORHEES, before the St. Louis Convention was held, denounced TILDEN as a "wrecker of railroads and a political huckster," and predicted that if he should be nominated the entire vote of the Northwest would be for the Republican nominee. Which was all true, of course, and will most certainly happen; but what will DANIEL himself do? Support the railroad wr